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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi exhorts Indian troops at Rajasthan, along India-West Pakistan border.

BENGAL: Is the war really over?

"Is there a god for these people?" asked the distinguished professor from Berkeley, referring to the murderous West Pakistani Army. One soldier hung back to answer. "No, not for them. But there is a hell, and it is only for the Bengalis." After Hungary, Vietnam, Biafra, Czechoslovakia, and countless other instances of the world abandoning its moral responsibilities, there is little room left for hope. The "Baltimore Sun" chose to describe the events taking place in East Pakistan as "the greatest man-made catastrophe". The catastrophe is the result of a history of economic exploitation and denial of rights, triggered off by an open usurption by the West Pakistan dictatorship of the right of the Bengalis in the East to self-rule.

A HISTORY OF REPRESSION

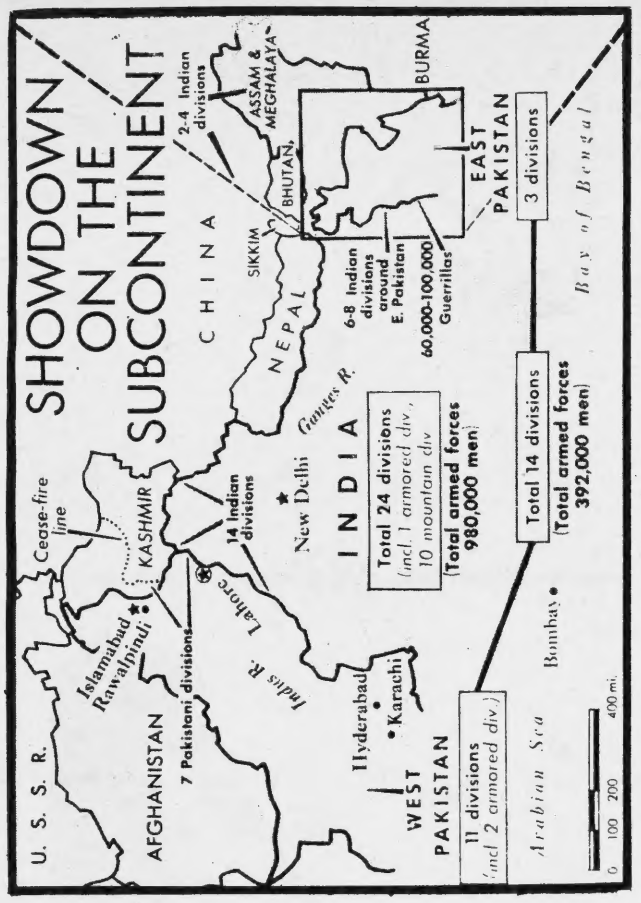
Pakistan is a geographical and logical absurdity. The eastern and western parts are separated by 1,200 miles of India. The people speak different languages and have different cultures and economics. In the face of economic, political, and cultural repression, the feeble bond of a common religion has been broken. Year after year, the Bengalis in the East have produced a major portion of the country's income, but have received only a pittance in return. Through political artifacts created by the power brokers in West Pakistan, the East has long been denied fair representation in the National Assemblies. The army has been dominated and controlled by Punjabi soldiers from the West.

From 1948-1958, Pakistan was a parliamentary ruled nation that had not had a General Election. Results in Provincial Elections had destroyed the Muslim League's influence in East Pakistan as a United Front won 300 of 310 seats in 1954. Because of this and also because of a growing anti-feudal movement in the West it was clear that any general election would mean change. To forestall this, General Ayub Khan seized power in October 1958.

General Ayub was in command when India and Pakistan fought again, briefly, in April 1965. This time they disputed possession of a vast and desolate dried-up delta called the Ram of Kutch, lying between Pakistan's desert state of Gujerat. The battle raged for bizarre and useless islands, set in a wasteland of scorching sand and salt.

Achieving nothing tangible, this engagement was evidently no more than a warm-up for the 21 day war which came four months later and in which the full military of both sides was employed.

continued on page 2



'There was a terrible massacre in the town'

continued from page 1

China's Red Army was massed on the Tibetan border, where they had been since the Sino–Indian War in 1962, ready to help Pakistan if it were overrun. A UN ceasefire stopped the conflict.

A peace agreement sponsored by the USSR was accepted and Kashmir was once again divided.

OCTOBER 1968

In October 1968 a student revolt broke out. It continued alone for over two months. The "left" parties felt thar it was a localized action that would quickly be put down by the state. Only, in December, when students called for a general strike in some urban centers they received the immediate and total response of the workers. The upsurge spread through every urban center, with workers and students fighting the police and army for control of the factories.

For a week civil authority broke down in Dacca, main city in East Pakistan. Unfortunately, the workers, peasants, and students were unable to organize a national political movement capable of seizing power. When the bourgeois parties (the Awami League, PPP) united as the Democratic Actibn Committee and started negotiating with Khan, no alternative was available to the people.

ELECTIONS

In March 1969, martial law was declared and Army commander–in–chief Yahya Khan took over. To appease the people he promised general national elections in October 1970. General Yahya postponed the elections to December 1970 because of "heavy flooding in East Pakistan".

The results gave the Awami League 167 out of 169 allotted to East Pakistan and that was a majority in the National Assembly. As soon as assembly would open, the Awami League majority would implement its 6–point program giving East Pakistan autonomy.

On March 1, Yahya decided to indefinitely postpone the Assembly scheduled to convene on March 3. Though there was probably little or no reason to suspect that the West Pakistani elite would give up their richest province without a fight, Mjibur gave his personal sanction to the post–election civil disobedience and work stoppages that protested what he called, "suppression of the majority". His Awami League made no preparations for armed struggle while General Yahya hemmed and hawed about convening the national assembly. finally inviting Mujib to a meeting with West Pakistan winner Bhutto, whose bourgeois PPP could not accept Bengali autonomy. The meeting came to naught and on March 26 Yahya outlawed the Awami League and all political activity in Bengal. On March 27, Bengla Desh clandestine radio declared, in the name of Mujibur, an independent Bangla Desh (Bengali Nation), rallying his unarmed countrymen in East Bengal's streets.

MARCH 25

Reportedly pressured by hawkish West Pakistani generals––almost all the officer corps and most of the soldiers are West Pakistani––Yahya ordered the 70,000 central government troops stationed in Bengal to crush the revolt. Fearful that a lengthy campaign would encourage outside intervention, he is said to have given his regional commander Tikka Khan, forty–eight hours to do the job. The army's blitzkrieg began on March late in the evening.

Mujibur stayed home to meet his captors only saying "don't they know that I am the only one who can save East Pakistan from communism." Others weren't so lucky to be taken alive. The Pakistani generals seem to have carefully selected certain groups of Bengalis for wholesale liquidation. Heading their lists were Awami leaders East Bengali professionals, and the university community. At the University of Dacca some five hundred students were murdered in a midnight raid by a tank battalion. "Outside the university buildings there was a fresh mass grave," reported the April 2 Times of London. "Inside blood streamed from every room." The entire petty bourgeoise of East Pakistan was either murdered or forced into exile.

Pakistani troops were no more gentle with the man in the street––or his wife and children. Mortars, tanks, and machine guns were used in the cities and larger towns. In the countryside, as refugees fled from their homes, the Pakistani air force used bombs, napalm, and strafing guns. Anyone wearing Bengali native dress seems co have been fair game.

The cities were probably hardest hit. "There was a terrible massacre in the town," one escaped British engineer described the port city of Cittagong. "If the men with guns could not find anyone in the streets, they threw mortar bombs through the windows of houses."

In Dacca, troops sought out not only political leaders and students, but policemen and firemen as well. According to Sajahan Seraj, a student leader who escaped on foot to Calcutta, troops raided all but one police station, lining policemen up against the wall and shooting them. Firemen were given similar treatment, apparently to clear the way for the army's March 26 firing of shops in Dacca's "old town" area.

As the residents of this predominately Hindu quarter tried to escape the flames, reported Seraj, they were machine–gunned by the troops. Elsewhere in the city, the army used flame throwers to set fire to two large apartment complexes housing some 50,000 people, and as the residents spilled into the streets, Seraj said, "they were mowed down".

When he joined the streams of refugees attempting to escape the city, Pakistani troops fired on them from both sides, Seraj said, killing "thousands". East Bengal's cities are deserted now.

Elsewhere, the fighting was fierce, though the Bengali weapons were primitive. Arrayed against West Pakistan's 70,000 well–armed troops were some 9,000 members of the East Pakistan Rifles, a border patrol armed only well enough to discourage petty smugglers.

They were joined by the remnants of the 3,000–man East Bengal Regiment, in which the declaration of independence by the Bangla Desh radio had precipitated fire fights between East Bengali troops and their West Pakistani officers. But the masses of people who responded to the call for a liberated Bengal by filling the streets, blanketing the airfields, and surrounding the garrisons, carried only sharpened sticks and bows and arrows. Reports from Calcutta––in the neighboring West Bengal state of India––have said that hundreds of East Bengalis had fanned out along the Indian border begging for arms.

Despite their poor preparations, the Bengalis fought hard. In the city of Jessore, reported the Indian press agency (PTI), Pakistan regulars machine–gunned 1,500 Bengalis––"many clad in sarongs and undershirts"––as they charged with spears, clubs, axes, and daggers in an attempt to capture the airport. Describing operations in the Kushtia district north of Jessore, an Awami League leader told the Times of London that, when a 300–man detachment of Pakistani troops were rounding up political leaders, they were surrounded by 30,000 Bengalis armed with sticks and stones. The Pakistanis used their cannons and mortars on the crowd, but when they ran out of ammunition after twenty–eight hours, they were beaten to death.

THE WAR

On December 6, war broke out again berween India and Pakistan when the Indian government recognized the Awami League's government–in–exile as the only legitimate government of East Bengal.

Diplomatic relations were immediately broken off between the two nations and the undeclared war began. As India claimed Pakistan had declared war, India invaded East Bengal to serve as the "liberation force". At the war's outbreak there were 70,000 Pakistani troops in Bangla Desh. The Indian army, with support of the air force,

'...they threw mortar bombs through the windows of houses'

have succeeded in isolating and then destroying Pakistani forces. The strategic 5000-man garrison town of Jessore, well within East Bengal, fell quietly. The East Bengal capitol of Dacca, was surrounded by Indian troops and heavy fighting was occurring when Pakistan accepted a cease-fire to consider whether to give it up or not.

On the border of West Pakistan and India, there was less fighting. India was unable to knock out the Pakistani air force, and the Pakistani army was able to make some small advances into Indian held Kashmir. The Pakistani air force was also able to carry out raids on several Indian cities, including Bombay.

The war "ended" after 14 days of fighting. General Yahya Khan was arrested.

WHY INDIA INTERVENED

The Indian government saw the crisis in Bangla Desh as an opportunity to move in on their old enemies in Pakistan. On the surface, the Indians sided openly with the Bengalis and Mukti Bahini. They established camps to house the refugees, provided the exiled nationalists with a platform to speak against the crimes of the Pakistanis, and in the summer months began to concentrate actual and potential Bengali guerillas in special camps on Indian soil, under the direction of the Indian army.

In reality, the Indians saw the situation as an opportunity to replace Pakistani domination over East Bengal with their own control. This is evidenced by the fact that India has fought vigorously to retain its control over West Bengal, which they conquered during the 1965 fighting, to the point of launching a military expedition into this territory. The Indians systematically disarmed all East Bengali refugees who crossed into their territory, fearing that these arms might fall into the hands of West Bengali rebels.

In short, the situation rapidly developed into the classic tragedy of the the Bengali population and its legitimate aspirations, being caught in the middle, between the rival expansionist objectives of both India and Pakistan.

The situation was intensified by the policies pursued by the superpower nations. China, a military ally of Pakistan, strongly supported the right-wing Yahya Khan regime in Karachi, and defended its military suppression of the Bangla Desh revolt. Russia, for its part, saw an opportunity to firm up its budding alliance with India, and moved in with military support for the Indian army units in the area.

IT'S A BIRD, IT'S A PLANE, IT'S A SUPERPOWER

Four years ago, the United States was the dominant imperialist power in India. Now the US fleet is in the Bay of Bengal ready to rescue the remnants of the West Pakistani army from the onrushing Indian army while Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warns us not to.

The US loss of influence is due to many things.

India was set to receive a large chunk of foreign aid in the bill that the Senate just defeated. Military aid has also been drastically cut.

The Indian ruling class is very uptight about the US's increasing ties with China. They fought China in 1962 and almost again in '65. As the US becomes closer to China, India's leaders fear thar US support will not always be there to support them.

So, they have new support. The Soviet Union has signed a 20-year treaty of "peace, friendship, and prosperity" with India. Among other things, the agreement calls for mutual support in the event of a third party attack.

Though its influence seems shut off in India, the US is definitely split in regards to Pakistan.

Pakistan has always been our ally, "a bastion of freedom" in the words of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Pakistan is a member of SEATO and CENTO and the Baghdad Pact, all US sponsored defense organizations.

The foreign aid bill just defeated in the Senate would have given Pakistan $225 million.

Support for West Pakistan is being pushed most prominently by Henry Kissinger. The liberal community (McGovern, Kennedy, etc.) is for an "independent Bangla Desh" meaning the surviving Awami League leadership to be put in power by the Indian Army.

Among this group is Professor Edward Mason chief architect of the Harvard-Ford Foundation development program for Pakistan and a long-time advisor to the State Department and World Bank. He recommended that the US discontinue aid to West Pakistan because otherwise "we will drive East Pakistan into the arms of another power, the USSR or China.

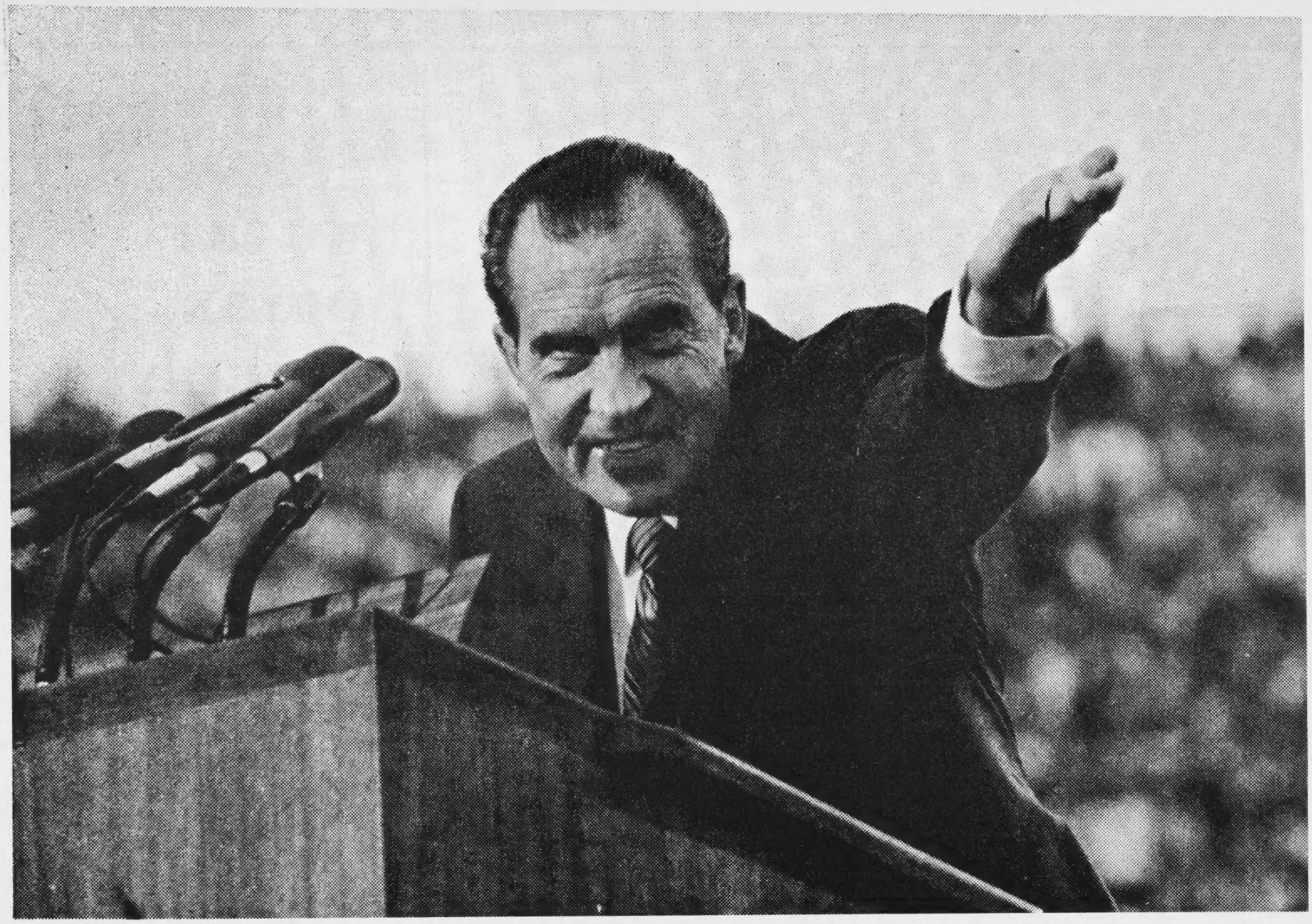
But, it's highly unlikely that any group which has power in Bangla Desh now would go into the arms of China.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE SUPERPOWERS

Thus, all three superpowers have played a manipulative and reactionary role in the present crisis. Behind the usual front of humanitarian rhetoric, all sides have attempted to exploit the plight of the Bengali people for their own gain.

As a result, it is simply impossible to take sides in the present war between India and Pakistan. There are no "good guys". Both nations--and the military allies who stand behind them, pushing them to the brink--are fighting for their own imperialist objectives. An Indian victory means, eventually, the domination of all of Bengal by India--and a new master. And for the populations of both India and Pakistan, the war means disaster as well. For, as always, it will be the workers and peasants of both countries who will do the bleeding and dying in the war, and the generals and politicians who survive to claim the dubious glory.

Thanx to the people of Nomad, Fifth Estate and the Berkeley Tribe



NIXONOMICS: An Overview

(Editor's note: The following is an interview on Nixon's new economic policy with James O'Connor, a well-known economist from San Jose State College. It was pulled together out of two separate interviews O'Connor did recently -- one for the New American Movement and the other for the newsletter of the Union of Radical Political Economists. It first appeared in this form in Main Trend, a newspaper put out by the Columbia Anti-Imperialist Movement at Columbia University.)

The big thing that bothers me about Nixon's economics is that the government decides what it's going to do in secret, behind closed doors. They don't even bother to explain why they think the new rules are needed, what they think is really wrong with how American capitalism works. No one establishment opinion-maker or economist got pissed off because of the secrect, the closed doors, and the phoney explanations.

This bothers me, too. And it should trouble everyone. It's another example of how far away from a true democracy America is right now.

It used to be that there was a fairly clear separation between the private economy and politics. Everybody knew that whoever had the money and wealth in the private economy had the power; that the people who owned the factories decided behind closed doors what the factories would produce, and how they should be run. These norms were free and open debate of the issues, public hearings, the right of everyone to have his or her say, and the rest of it.

In other words, we were told that we had democracy in politics and government, even though we had a kind of dictatorship in economic life. Now that's all changed. They don't even bother to give lip service to democratic norms in the case of government economic policy and planning.

How come? I understand that this is the major drift of our times. But I can't quite put my finger on why. And if I don't understand why, I don't know what the hell to try to do about it.

The basic reason is that big business decided years ago that it wanted to avoid another Great Depression at all costs.

The Great Depression meant that their credibility as the dominant class in this country was more and more in question, that fascist governments took over in Europe, that a huge war had to be fought, that during and after that war great anti-capitalist revolutions were made. Big business in this country learned that major economic upheavals, war, and revolution all go together.

During and after World War II, big business and government did everything they could to prevent a recurrence of the Great Depression.

Now, capitalism isn't free from crises, but old-fashioned economic crises are "solved" politically.

In the old days, when there was a squeeze on profits, corporations would cut wages, and the economy would spiral down into a depression. And workers, to protect themselves would have to strike against their own boss, strike against the wage cut. So the big battles between labor and capital were fought at the level of the shop, factory or industry--at the point of production.

But now depressions have become inflations. Declines in wages aren't forced on the workers by capitalists directly, but come in through the back door. Money wages go up, but inflation and taxes reduce real wages.

Okay, so far. I remember that the labor unions were pissed because Nixon didn't freeze profits along with wages. But aren't profits the difference between wages and prices? So doesn't Nixon's program freeze profits, too?

No. This is one of the things that Nixon forgot to explain to the people. Profits are the difference between unit or average costs of production and prices. Average costs depend not only on wages but also on productivity. If the productivity of labor rises and wages and prices remain the same, unit costs fall and profits increase.

But why will productivity increase?

Let me go back a little to explain. Nixon hopes that his plans will kill two birds with one stone. One bird is the foreign capitalist who has been outcompeting the homegrown variety; the other bird is organized labor which has been demanding and getting its share of productivity increase in the form of higher wages and fringes.

On the one hand, he hopes that the devaluation and the 10 per cent surcharge on imports (and what he expects to be the forced re-evaluation of the Japanese currency) will channel purchasing power or demand for goods away from foreign products and into the American economy. This will help the U.S. balance of payments at the expense of foreign capitalists.

On the other hand, he hopes that this increase in demand at home will create shortages of goods because of the freeze. In other words, if people start spending more in the domestic market and the corporations are not permitted to raise prices, sooner or later demand will begin to outrace supply. Nixon hopes that this will set up incentives for the corporations to expand production (and employment) to meet the shortages.

Production is supposed to expand because unemployed labor and excess industrial capacity exist

side by side. Now, when industry expands production by using previously idle industrial capacity, productivity automatically jumps up. In effect, the wage freeze allows big business to grab all the productivity gains for itself.

But why does Nixon want to expand profits and investments if workers do not have enough income to buy the additional products that the corporations will be able to produce with their extra capacity? Won't the result be under-comsumption?

Nixon believes that the workers already have enough purchasing power in the form of rising personal savings. He wants workers to go into these savings and spend them--preferrably on American - built automobiles.

If he can dislodge workers from their savings he gets the best of two worlds. On the one hand, there will be more consumer spending. On the other hand, there will not be a rise in consumer costs (as there would be if the extra purchasing power came from higher wages).

Does this hit all workers more or less equally or does it affect different sectors in different ways?

We've been talking about Big Labor, and its relationship with Big Capital and the government. We've been talking about labor in the monopoly industries, together with organized workers in a few other industries such as construction.

We haven't talked at all about relatively low paid workers in competitive industries, unorganized workers with no union to back them up (or crooked unions), workers whose pay isn't tied to the cost-of-living and so on. We haven't talked about black and other minority workers or women workers who have been confined by racism and sexism to the shitty, dead-end, low-paid unstable jobs in our society.

Nor have we talked about older workers retired against their will, who get pushed into lousy jobs in competitive industries such as retail trade. Or young workers, for that matter, who can't get into the big unions, or can't get jobs in big industry where pay is relatively high.

Wages in competitive industries (retail, for example) aren't tied to productivity as much as the total demand for a product. In times of inflation, it is the increased demand for goods, not the productivity, that drives up prices. So with people buying more and spending more for what they buy, workers in those industries have a better chance of getting wage increases.

So cutting down on inflation can only cut down on money wages for people who are forced to work in these industries and are socially oppressed because they are black or brown, women, old and helpless, weak and sick, or young. Freezes on education outlays, cutting down on the Federal payroll, postponement of revenue-sharing and welfare reform, and other features of Nixon's program won't do Third World and poor people any good either. It's true that new cars will be cheaper, but most new cars are not bought by poor people or low-wage people.

How is this situation expected to affect them politically? Especially their attitude to radical politics.

Nixon is apparently writing off politically the two main segments of the working class -- relatively low-paid blacks and other minorities (women, etc.) confined by racism and sexism to shitty jobs and industries, and relatively high-paid white adult males who make up the majority of organized workers in the well-organized industries.

Up to now, these two groups have been antagonistic. For example, in the Democratic Party, they form two hostile wings, organized labor looking to cold warriors like Senator Henry Jackson* and the other group looking for a liberal who is willing to raise the issues of poverty, racism, etc. and campaign on these issues. Nison's plan provides the chance to get people in both groups to see that they are being had by a common enemy.

In other words, this is an opportunity to help unify the working class as a whole, an opportunity that Nixon has opened up.

*(Senator Jackson (Wash.) is trying for the Democratic nomination as the man who could wrest "middle America" from Nixon-Agnew.)

ANGELA IS SICK !

Minneapolis--Sally Davis, mother of Angela Davis spoke here on behalf of her daughter's defense and also as a fund-raising project for Angela's bail. Originally, it had been planned to present the play, *"To Be Young, Gifted and Black"*. But because of lack of enough financial backing and other hassles, Sally Davis agreed to come and speak, instead. About 500 gathered at Coffman Union on December 8 that night in response to Angela's plight.

Prior to Sally Davis' speech there was a taped interview with Angela piped over the intercom system. In it, Angela voiced her feelings on being a communist, prison life and the struggle of all oppressed people.

Angela was arrested and imprisoned over a year ago on charges of murder, conspiracy and kidnapping, related to the San Rafael incident. She is now in jail in Marin County with bail being set at 250 thousand. She was captured in October of 1970, after fleeing upon hearing of the charges against her; following one of the biggest woman hunts in history. This is why Angela Davis' mother came to Minneapolis to plead her daughter's innocence.

Sally Davis, in her own soft-spoken timid way, spoke very strongly against her daughter's oppression by the press and state. She stated her belief in Angela's being "totally innocent of any criminal act". She said that Angela was only the "victim of a monstrous, atrocious frame-up by Governor Reagan and the people of California".

She further expressed her feelings that Angela's only crime was that of "being a black woman", "a member of the communist party" and "her complete commitment and dedication for the liberation of her sisters and brothers and all oppressed people regardless of their ethnic background.

She also voiced her concern about the inhuman treatment in jail. Angela is suffering a constant pressure within her eyes, suggesting a developing Glaucoma. There are no instruments available in prison to measure the eye pressure or diagnose the type of glaucoma so as to prescribe proper medication. Angela Davis may well suffer permanent sight impairment or blindness even before a trial verdict is reached. Mrs. Davis also voiced her concern for her isolation, and the bad food and health conditions in prison.

Sally Davis made clear her support for Angela. Quoting a letter written by James Baldwin to Angela in jail, "If they take you in the morning they'll come back for us in the evening."

Red and White Cab vs the Hairs

Minneapolis---Red and White Cab Company has said that long hair must go. On Dec. 1 of this year, after the company's new election when they voted in a new president, they gave all the driver with hair longer than collar length till Dec. 13 to shave both beards and hair. This was not exactly a new company policy, but rather one that had not been enforced previously.

The company's new president, Art Wise, who ran mainly on a platform of getting rid of the long hairs, posted on the bulletin board the day after the election a notice that all must collar their hair. About 50 of the company's drivers have long hair, which makes up about one-third of the drivers. The day after that the day shift organized, then the night shift, and decided that they would not cut their hair. They contacted the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union, who promised to back them. The drivers who control a good percent of the Red and White Cab union made it clear to the company that they intended to keep their long hair.

The company, intimidated by a law suit, a loss of money and a potential strike, said that they would put off the new decision until a stock holders meeting the 9th of January.

Red and White Cab Company is owned by the individual cab owners and they elect the president and board of directors out of the individual owners.

The owners stated that their main reason for enforcement of this policy was that it turned away customers, if drivers had long hair.

Most of the long haired drivers said that they had been harrassed by some of the company employees, since the new decision, especially the leaders of the resistance. But they felt hopeful that the January 9 stockholders meeting would bring down a new decision. They feel encouraged because of the decision made by the St. Paul licence inspection bureau last Wednesday, rescinding the requirement that all drivers have short hair when applying for licensing.

Steven De Vore, one of the leaders of the rebellion, said that he would be fired before cutting his hair and felt that in a lot of cases the long hairs are the most dependable drivers since they have more reason to work hard, because of the company's feelings toward long hair.

shorts

"Before we demand that Congress protect our industry against cheap foreign imports manufactured at slave-labor wages, I'd like to remind you, sir, that we own 67% of those foreign factories!"

[From *The Enemy: What Every American ShouldKnow About Imperialism* by Felix Greene.]

The U.S. produces 68% of the world's electronics machinery.

The U.S. controls 62% of the world's chemical industry.

The U.S. produces 76% of the world's automobiles.

The U.S. controls 73% of the world's oil production.

Arrest Nixon

A group of Americans are petitioning Mao Tse-Tung to arrest Richard Nixon when he steps on the soil of the People's Republic of China. The petitions are being circulated by the Movement to Arrest Oppressors, 950 West Wrightwood, Chicago, Ill.

The group asks Mao to hold Nixon in "preventitive detention" until there is a full suspension of all US military, economic and political support of the Indo-china war; all Vietnamese Prisoners of war are freed; and there is established a war crimes tribunal to try Nixon and all others responsible for the war.

The petition quotes Attorney General John Mitchell on preventitive detention in support of the arrest of Nixon by Mao. Mitchell said, "When an individual by a consistent pattern of behavior is shown to be a clear and present danger to society, then it is society's duty to itself to isolate that individual so he may do no more harm."

He's back

"The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country--the republic is in danger from within and without. We need law and order or our nation cannot survive."

--Adolf Hitler, 1932

THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE THIS WEEK ARE; george, jeff, curtis, vicki, debbie, bob, kathy, roger, peter, richard, bob, david, dale, keith, all the people who came to our meetings, spiro and dicky (our mice), and special thanx to merv. AND FRANK TOO!
We need all kinds of office supplies like scissors, glue cans, file cabinets, money, cars, typewriters, a printing press, magic markers, all kinds of things.
Our phone number here is 333-3717 or 333-8471. The operator might tell you that the 8471 number is disconnected but we just paid the phone bill so as usual the phone company is full o' shit.
Our office is located at 529 Cedar, upstairs in the Liberty House.
We have meetings every Saturday at 5PM and if you want to bring food or wine or beer or other goodies i'm sure no one will complain. There are also meetings on Mondays at 1PM.
Address all mail to Hundred Flowers, PO Box 7271, Powderhorn Station, Mpls., Minn. 55404

PLEEZ SUBSCRIBE; $5.50 for 26 issues, $9.00 for 52 issues, free to all prisoners,

Teach your parents

BUCKS COUNTY, PA. (UPS)--Somebody sawed their way into the local draft board in Bucks County recently and destroyed half the draft records. The County Chief of Police. Vince Faragali, was put in charge of tracking down the so-called criminals. Unfortunately when he found them they turned out to be his two sons, Douglas, 20, and Emilio, 17.

They had both surrendered when they heard that someone else had been arrested and charged with their action.

The Chief was shocked and stated he would be in the witness box to testify against his own sons.

Pill pillagers

(VILLAGE VOICE)--Last week the New York Times rep rted that a 29-year-old mother of two is filing suit against Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. because she suffered a stroke that left her with facial damage and impaired speech after taking the pill (Ortho Novum) for one year. Her suit is based on the drug company's failure to warn users of its dangers. Where did this interesting little item appear? In the Times' gossip column, "Notes About People" --because the woman was a former Miss America.

It might be useful for women to know that Alza Corp. is now testing a new, chemically-filled intra-uterine device which allows a minute quantity of hormones to be released directly into the uterus. The device, which can remain inside for a year, is being tested on 1,000 women in the US and Canada. Let's hope there's a former Miss America among them so if something goes wrong, we'll hear about it.

Disadvantaged

(LNS)--A recent Marcus Welby, MD television show featured an Apache physician who was afraid to return to the reservation to face "omens, superstitions and poverty". Marcus gave him encouragement, telling him, "Other men have overcome their heritage."

More junk

OLYMPIA , WASH. (LNS)--The Washington State Department of Ecology has okayed a permit that will allow the Harvey Aluminum Comp. to discharge an average of 8,760,000 pounds of solid junk per year into the Columbia River near Maryhill, Washington.

According to the Department, the annual load of goodies including 843,150 pounds of oil and grease, 3,416,000 pounds of flouride, 1,244,650 pounds of sodium and varying amounts of ammonia, nitrate, sulfate, aluminum and cyanide will not violate the state's water quality standards.

Better bombers

(WOLF--AFS)--Every two hours, there's a bombing in the US, and 90% of the nation's major corporations have been threatened, an independent research organization has reported. Bombings since 1960 have risen out of all proportion to the crime rate generally. Today's bomber, the report says, "is better educated, builds more sophisticated devices and is often more difficult to detect and apprehend." The Treasury Department estimates that 65% of the bombers are not caught.

You lose

(YOU LOSE INTERPLANETARY ASSOCIATION; EARTH SECTOR)--No matter who you vote for, the government always gets in. Just remember, at home, at work, and at industry--you lose.

Don't believe it

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN--Nobody believes anything the establishment says these days, according to an opinion sampling done by the University of Michigan Center for Political Studies. Confidence in the federal government has dropped from 62% in 1964 to 37% in 1970. And financial leaders are well regarded by only 36% compared to 67% in 1964.

Starving Seattle

(UPS)--Residents of Kobe, Japan, have sent 1,000 pounds of canned food and more than $800 to the needy in Seattle. (It is reported that 50% of the people in Seattle are presently unemployed.) The donations went to food banks which have been set up to provide food for persons who have exhausted unemployment benefits in the Seattle area.

GETTIN READY 4 THE NEW DEPRESSION

AND MAKIN IT A GOOD ONE THIS TIME AROUND

1. LEARNIN TO INK WELL, CLEARLY

the following 4 pages are only the beginnings of conversations & no final answers are offered

The Minneapolis Sprout and Tribune Featuring...

NEW DEPRESSION smudge NEWS

THIS TIME THE SYSTEM FALLS APART, LET IT FALL APART FOR GOOD.

sails
FOR SKATING
OUT OF OLD SHEETS
OLD blanket covers over SKATES
A LOOP FOR YR LEGS &
A LOOP FOR YR HANDS
AND A LOOP FOR AROUND YOUR HEAD

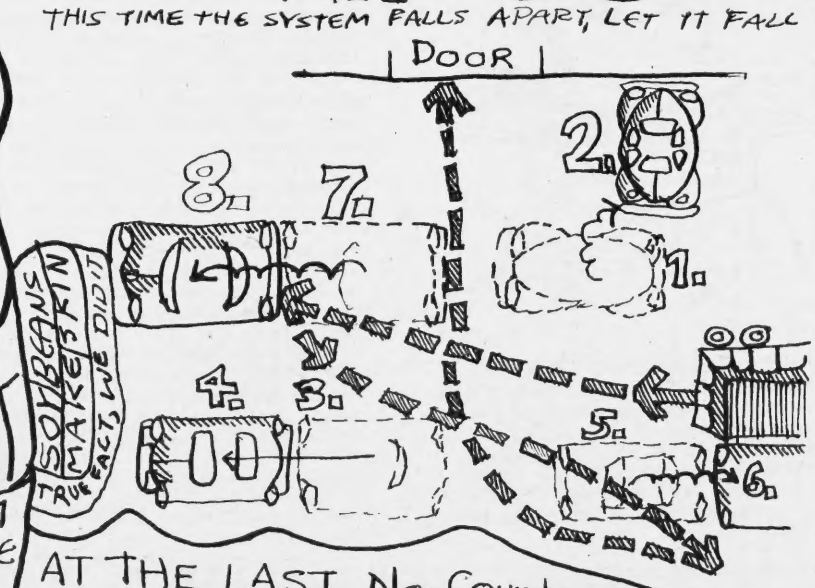
WRONG!! THAT DRAWING IS WRONG! Obviously the PERSON who drew it has never tried it! the wind can't blow in 2 directions at the same time. Going into the wind You would tuck YOU'RE ARMS into your sides and tuck the cape in with it LIKE THE LITTLE DINKY PERSON IN THE BACK.

2 PATTERNS

SOY REPORT

D. STILL BURNS THE BOTTOM MAKING TOFU (A SLICEABLE SOY BEAN JUICE CHEESE) SOY BEAN JUICE is THE [SOYBEAN JUICE VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE CLOSEST TO HUMAN MILK. THE BACTERIA PRESENT IN HUMAN BABY GUTS TO HELP DIGEST MAJUICE WILL THRIVE ON SOY JUICE AS WILL YOGURT, OR SO WILL KEIFFER, A MYSTERIOUS SMALL WHITE JELLY BALL COMPOSED OF A COLONY OF MIXED BACTERIA, AND OTHER LITTLE ~~BEASTS~~ CREATURES (?) ALL PRETTY FRIENDLY TO YOUR PLUMBING.

KEEFER AFTER A few days makes milk into beer (a mild alcoholic drink, anyhow) and then U can strain the things out and feed them again later and get the side benefits of their excretions, all of which are good for you— and they will help U fight unfriendly bacteria GERMS CAN BE YOUR FRIENDS.



AT THE LAST No. Country meet, 2 (at least partly) moral issues were discussed:

1. should a member of the community call the cops if ripped off? and if the other members of the community do not want the cops called in, what should they do about the neighbor who got ripped's predicament (in this case, loss of his small, cheap auto repair shop's tools.) the meeting decided that the victim should call off the Law, since they seemed to be doin more harm than good (makin several folks very nervous by takin out search warrants for houses, Lots of them, with in the community.) then it decided to cover the Lost tools so cars could continue to be repaired by loans and donations of tools + money. $50 was coughed up at the meeting, by some of the least wealthy people in town, and more is needed. Bring to North Country. An investigation into who ripped the tools is underway.

2. should No. Country become a membership organization, with membership decided geographically? It was decided to keep thinkin about question 2.

Also: we learned that People's warehouse pays a 25% premium over market price to organic farmers. there are still Lots of farmers around doin it right, and we can pay them more and still charge the people Less than the supermarket system.

by B.

I came late to the Coop meeting after a long gossip session on the future of 100 flowers. ("Is that really where we're at now?" somebody had asked, and somebody else said, "Maybe 100 schools of thought have contended long enough in our brains and we're ready to get down to business again for a while.")

The first course had been eaten and the 2nd course, home made Pnut butter & honey ice cream, was just comin down the stairs, so I dug in.

JUST AS I GOT DONE EATIN SOMEB ODY ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL OF 9000 POUNDS OF RAISINS AT THE WAREHOUSE SO ABOUT 20 OF US TOOK OFF OVER THERE TO UNLOAD IT.

We had to lift and bounce a locked VW from 1 to 2 (in the diagram), roll an old Olds from 3 to 4, bounce one locked new car from 5 to 6 & another from 7 to 8 before the semi truck could finally back in.

Then the 20 of us made a line to pass the ammunition, more than 4½ tons, 300 boxes weighing 31½ pounds each, in to the back corner of the warehouse.

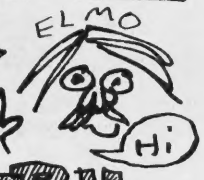
The boxes rarely stopped flying from hand to hand our bodies swayed like a crazy fine dance we laughed and sang. Now and then the automatic expando contracto human raisin-conveyor belt would break down as one of its members cut loose a particularly corny joke, but things would quickly get movin again.

I debated mentioning in the last paragraph that it was both women and men workin in the line, altho it would not mean much except that it seems to be one of the few places I can go to do equal work with women. Or try to. I still got a bad rep on house-work.

Needless to say, after the last box was passed we retired to the coop for more eatin.

I wrote down a whole other story on what happened after that at the meeting, but somehow it don't seem as important any more as unloadin the raisins.

ELMO'S HANDY HOUSEKEEPIN HINTS



Rags can help You out a lot in cleanin up, particularly if U keep them straight. My granny used to have a rag for every job for every day of the week, with its name sewed on (Like Sunday oil, or was it grease? then water, dry, floor rag, dish rag, stove brush, vegetable brush— Lots of different cleaning devices, a place for each one. You should see me when I scrub the floors with the floor rag under my feet.

F. H. King was U.S. Sec. of Agriculture in about 1910, and then he made a trip to China to visit peasant farmers, and decided that their systems of food production were far superior to ours. He wrote a book saying so, called Farmers of Forty Centuries (now out of print, but five copies exist in the U of M's Walter Library, stack level 7, call number T630, K58).

Here are some excerpts from the book, rare views of how the people who became the People's Army still (in many ways) do it.

It's a mistake to think these ways are backward. They are in our future.

"It is difficult to convey, by word or map, an adequate conception of the magnitude of the systems of canalization which contribute primarily to rice culture. A conservative estimate would place the miles of canals in China at fully 20,000 and there are probably more miles of canal in China Than there are miles of railroad in the U.S. China alone has as many acres in rice each year as the US has in wheat and her annual production is more than double and probably threefold our annual wheat crop, and yet the whole of the rice area produces at least one and sometimes two other crops each year."

FARMERS OF Forty CENTURIES

HOME INDUSTRY

The manufacture of cotton seed oil and cotton seed cake is one of the common family industries in China, and in one of these homes we saw rice hulls and rice straw being used as fuel. In the large, low, one-story, tile roofed building serving as store, warehouse, factory and dwelling, a family of 4 generations were at work, the grandfather supervising in the mill and the grandmother leading in the home and store where the cotton seed oil was being retailed for 22 cents per pound and the cotton seed cake at 33 cents, gold, per 100 lbs.

Back of the store and living rooms, in the mill compartment, 3 blindfolded water buffalo, each working a granite mill, were crushing and grinding the cotton seed. Three other buffalo, for relay service, were lying at rest or eating, awaiting their turn at the 10 hour working day. 2 of the mills were horizontal burrs more than 4 ft. in diameter, the upper one revolving once with each circuit made by the cow. The 3rd mill was a pair of massive granite rollers, each 5 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. thick, joined on a very short horizontal axle which revolved on a circular stone plate about a vertical axis once with each circuit. Two men tended the 3 mills. After the cotton seed had been twice passed thru the mills it was steamed 2 render the oil fluid & more readily expressed.

The steamer consisted of 2 coverered wood hoops provided with screen bottoms, and in these the meal was placed over openings in the top of an iron kettle of boiling water from which the steam was forced thru the charge of meal. Each charge was weighed in a scoop balanced on the arm of a bamboo scale, thus securing a uniform weight for the cakes.

On the ground in front of the furnace sat a boy of 12 years steadily feeding rice chaff into the fire with his left hand at the rate of about 30 charges per minute, while with his right hand, and in perfect rhythm, he drew back and forth the long plunger of a rectangular box bellows, maintaining a forced draft for the fire.

At intervals the man who was bringing fuel fed into the furnace a bundle of rice straw, thus giving the boy's left arm a moment's respite. When the steaming has rendered the oil sufficiently fluid, the meal is transferred, hot, to 10" hoops 2" deep made of braided bamboo strands, and is deftly tamped with the bare feet, while hot, the operator steadying himself by a pair of hand bars. After a stack of 16 hoops divided by a slight sifting of chaff to separate the cakes had been completed, these were taken to one of the 4 pressmen who were kept busy in expressing the oil.

The press consisted of 2 parallel timbers framed together, long enough to receive the 16 hoops on edge above a gap between them. These cheeses of meal are subjected to an enormous pressure secured by means of of 3 parallel lines of wedges forced against the follower each by an iron-bound master wedge, driven home by a heavy bbeetle weighing some 25 or 30 pounds. The lines of wedges were tightened in succession, the loosened line receiving an additional wedge to take up the slack, after drawing back the master wedge which was then driven home.

To keep good the supply of wedges, which are often crushed under the pressure, a second boy, older than the one at the furnace, was working on the floor, shaping new ones, the broken wedges and the chips going into the furnace for fuel.

By this very simple, readily constructed and inexpensive mechanism enormous pressures were secured.

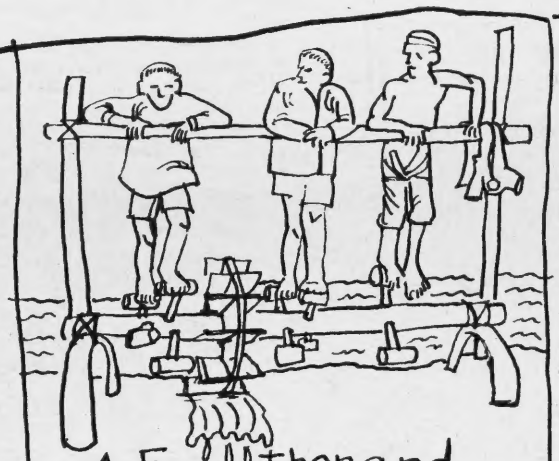
When the operator hadobtained the desired compression he lighted his pipe and sat down to smoke unti lthe oil ceased dripping into the pit sunk in the floor beneath the press. In this interval the next series of cakes went into another press and the work thus kept up during the day. 640 cakes was the average daily output of this family of 8 men and 2 boys (how many females?) with their six water buffalo.

Does anybody still need to be convinced how important techniques like these are going to be to us in the next few years ? Particularly in choosing our directions when we finally decide to

turn around and get the hell out of where the human race is headed right now.

Here's to the end of the human race! Slow down, why do you wanna be inna race all the time.
I'll meet you somewhere and we'll smoke on it.
Have dinner, meet the kids.
Drink homebrew.
Dance the crazy polka.
In the meantime, if anybody figures out technically how to do the para lel timbers and lines of wedges, please spread the word of your discovery because I'd like to try it too.

THE FOOT POWER



A Father and his 2 sons on the wooden foot-power

As they gossip and get stoned out on food or daydreams they keep on truckin, walkin that water up out of that ditch and onto the garden, lifting water at the rate of 7½ acre-inches per 10 hrs.

Long stern-wheeled passenger boats capable of carrying 30 to 100 bodies are propelled by the same foot-power but laid crosswise at the stern, the men working in long double or single lines depending on the size of the boat.

A DREDGE: (on a canal boat) strong bamboo strips woven into the form of a sliding, 2-horse road scraper, guided by a long bamboo handle. The dredge is drawn along the bottom by a rope winding around the projecting axle of the foot power, propelled by 3 or more people. When the dipper teaches the axle and is raised from the water it is swung aboard, emptied and returned by means of a long arm like the old well sweep, operated by a cord from the lower end of the lever, the dipper swinging from the other." (Canal mud = rich fertilizer)

KEEP ON TRUCKIN...

"Regarding the bearing on the sanitation of Shanghai of the relationship between Eastern and Western hygiene, it may be said, that if prolonged national life is indicative of sound sanitation the Chinese are a race worthy of study by all who concern themselves with Public Health. ... it is evident that in China the birth rate must exceed the death rate, and have done so in an average way during the three or four thousand years that the Chinese nation has existed. Chinese hygiene, when compared with medieval English, appears to advantage. The main problem of sanitation is to cleanse the dwelling day by day, and if this can be done at a profit so much the better. While the ultra-civilized Western elaborates destructors for burning garbage at a financial loss and turns sewage into the sea, the chinaman uses both for manure. He wastes nothing while the sacred duty of agriculture is uppermost in his mind. And in reality recent bacterial work has shown that fæcal matter and house refuse are best destroyed by returning them to clean soil, where natural purification takes place. To adopt the water carriage system for sewage and turn it into the river, whence the water supply is derived would be an act of sanitary suicide. It is best, therefore, to make use of what is good in Chinese hygiene, which demands respect, being, as it is, the product of an evolution extending from more than a thousand years before the Christian era". – Arthur Stanley, health officer in Shanghai, 1899. (waste not, want not.)

SHIT ↑ (in China they sell human turds. How much are yours worth?)

these book excerpts would probbly be continued if enuf of you wanted them to and said so

TOOL ← okay I aint good enuf at handwriting yet but you gotta admit that IS pretty tiny and I hope you can read it all right. I really wouldn't've tried it if the typewriter hadnit broke down but now I'm glad I did. Good practice.

That note was written when the carthead typewriter broke down while putting out its smallest type and I said, shoot it I can right tiny! So I did but it was so small you needed a microscope to read it and we couldnit afford to give one away with every paper. Ed. Limited Edition is being circulated.

A B C OF BEEKEEPING. — In this preliminary article it will be assumed that the reader knows nothing about bees or beekeeping except that "they sting, and are ready to sting anywhere at any time any one who approaches within a hundred yards of their hive." By reading this article and the one on STINGS it will be seen that nothing could be further from the truth.

At the very outset it is important that a general bird's-eye view be taken of the whole industry; and to do this it will be necessary to make a brief summary of the contents of this work. The reader, having a comprehensive view of the business, the ways and means and wherefores, will then be able to take up specifically a course of reading as suggested at the close of the Foreword.

There are two different kinds of bees—solitary bees (see SOLITARY BEES) and social bees, those that live in colonies or communities. There are many species of both kinds: but for the purpose of this work we shall concern ourselves with the social bees and mainly the species known as *Apis mellifica*, or "honey-makers."

There are three classes of individuals in each colony—namely, the queen bee or true female, the drones, and the workers, or neuter bees as some call them, but more correctly undeveloped females. Each worker bee is functionally the same as the queen bee except that her tongue, mouth parts, pollen-gathering bristles on the legs, and the sting are more fully developed than the same organs in the only true female, known as the "queen." See POLLEN.

A colony of bees may contain anywhere from 25,000 to 75,000 individuals, and in rare cases as high as 100,000, all the daughters of one queen bee. But the average good colony for producing honey will run anywhere from 50,000 to 75,000 workers. During the winter this number will be reduced less than half; for Nature apparently goes on the assumption that it is wise not to produce a lot of unnecessary consumers for winter.

The duties of the worker bees are quite varied. Primarily their business is to gather nectar or sucrose, and by some chemical process, which no one seems to understand fully, change it into invert sugar or honey. Since they gather nectar and make it over into honey, it is scientifically accurate to say that bees "make honey."

Bees also gather pollen from the flowers, and store it in combs the same as they store honey. The pollen and honey are used for making a milky-white nitrogenous food to feed the larvæ of baby bees. This food is very much like thin condensed milk. As the larvæ develop, this same food or "pap" is made richer and stronger. See DEVELOPMENT OF BEES.

Bees also gather a kind of glue for making up what is called bee glue, or propolis. This is used to seal up all cracks that might let cold air into the hive. The word "propolis" is derived from two Greek words—*pro*, meaning in front, and *polis*, a city. In ancient times, especially with some strains of *Apis mellifica*, the bees used this substance in front of the hive to contract the entrance in order to keep out other insects and rodents, hence the name, *in front of the city*, or propolis.

Worker bees naturally fall into two divisions—young bees for taking care of young brood, building comb, protecting the entrance against robbers, and in other ways performing the inside work of the hive. The older bees, or "fielders," are those that gather the nectar, pollen, and bee glue. When there are few or no young bees the older ones can and do assume the duties of nurse bees. See BROOD.

The fully developed, or true female, is what is called the "queen." As already stated, she functionally is much the same as the workers with this difference: Her mouth parts, pollen-gathering apparatus, as well as her sting, are atrophied or aborted, while her ovaries are highly developed.

She is capable of laying as many as 5,000 eggs in a day, but usually 3,000 is the limit. During the height of the season she will not average, probably, over 1,000 eggs a day. At the close of the active season her egg-laying diminishes greatly, sometimes stopping altogether. This seems to be a wise provision in nature to prevent the rearing of a lot of useless consumers that would simply use up all the stores before winter comes on. Along in the fall, if there should be a fall flow, egg-laying will start again, and a lot of young bees will be reared to make up a colony that will go into winter quarters. The bees that gather the crop during an active honey season very seldom, if ever, live to go into winter quarters. The fruit of their toil goes to their successors.

Only one queen bee, under normal conditions, is allowed in the hive at a time. The worker bees, apparently, are willing to tolerate one or more queens; but evidently the queens themselves are jealous of each other, and, when they meet, a mortal combat follows, during which one of them receives a fatal sting. The reigning queen bee, then, is often the survival of the fittest. Sometimes mother and daughter will get along very nicely together and perhaps even winter together, but usually along toward fall the mother disappears. Whether the daughter helps to make away with her, whether she dies of old age, or whether the bees take a hand in the matter, is not known.

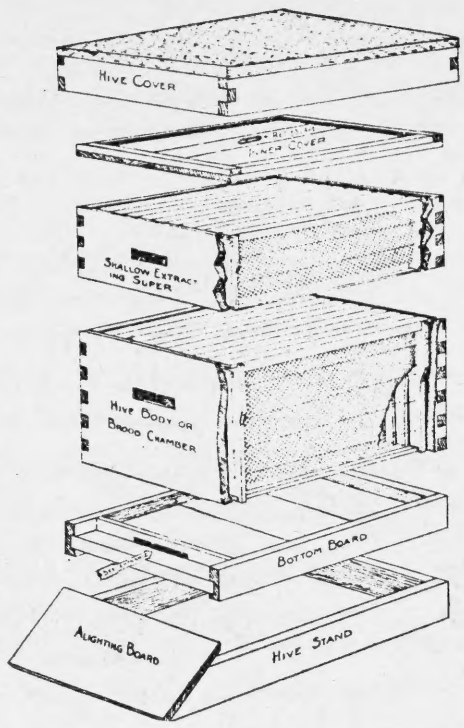
The average queen bee will remain the mother of a colony for from two to three years. She may live to be as old as five or six years, but these cases are very rare.

Usually a queen over two years old is not worth much, and most of our best beekeepers believe that a queen over a year should be replaced by a younger one. See AGE OF BEES.

The other individuals in the hive are male bees or drones. Their mouth parts and pollen-gathering apparatus are all very much aborted, and they have no sting. They are completely at the mercy of their sisters, and their only function is to mate the queen bee. This act takes place in the air, for apparently Nature has designed to prevent in-breeding. After the main honey flow is over, the drones are rudely pushed out at the entrance by their sisters, where they soon starve to death. See DRONES.

The average young queen, when she sallies forth in the air on her wedding trip, may or may not find her consort from the same hive, but the probabilities are she will find one from some other hive. As soon as the act of copulation has taken place the two whirl around in the air until they drop, when the queen tears herself loose, carrying with her the drone organs, after which the drone dies. Soon after she enters her hive the drone organs are removed by the worker bees, but the spermatic fluid is retained in the spermatheca, where a supply sufficient to last the rest of her life is held. The queen is from that time on able to lay fertilized eggs that will produce worker bees, and infertile eggs that produce *only drones*. See BEES and DZIERZON THEORY.

The same egg that produces a worker bee, strangely enough, will also produce a queen bee. The question of whether an egg shall be developed into a queen or an ordinary worker depends entirely on conditions. If the bees desire to raise a queen, or several of them, they will build one or more large cells, and feed the baby grubs a special food. (See QUEENS and QUEEN-REARING.) In 16 days a perfect queen will emerge: while in the case of a worker, fed on a coarse food in small cells, 21 days elapse. Such, in brief, is a statement concerning the inmates of the hive and their duties.



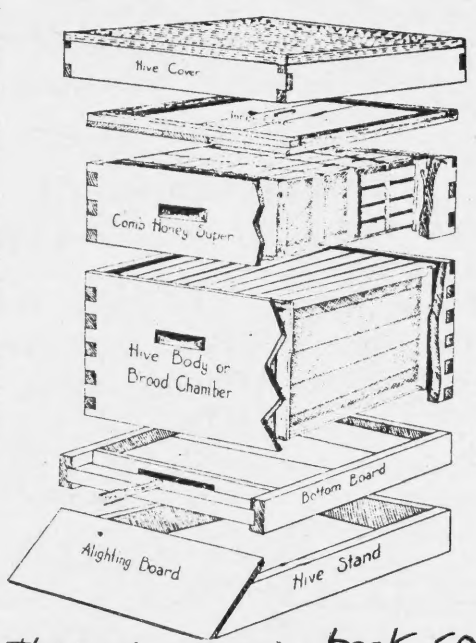
THE MODERN HIVE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY.

The modern hive, or exterior housing, in its simplest form consists of a floor or bottom-board; a hive body (box without cover or bottom) to hold the frames or racks to contain the combs; supers (shallow box rims) to hold section-holders for the sections or extracting frames for extracted honey; a thin wooden lid, or "super cover," and over the whole a "telescope cover," as shown, to shield the hive from the weather. In addition there is an entrance-contracting cleat that can be removed so that a wide or narrow entrance may be used, depending on the season. In the best-regulated apiaries, hive-stands are used for holding the hives. These protect the bottom and hive proper from unnecessary exposure to the ground and rot, and at the same time provide an easy grade or alighting-board for the convenience of heavily laden bees as they come in from the field.

Each of the hive parts here enumerated is separable. One part can be piled on top of another in such a way as to accommodate the largest colonies and the largest yields of honey that may be secured.

BROOD-FRAMES.

Movable frames to hold the combs are called "brood-frames." The tops of these have projections resting upon rabbets cut in the upper ends of the hive. (See accompanying illustrations.) The end bars of the frames have, near the top, projecting ends just wide enough so that the combs will be spaced the correct distance apart. Such self-spacing frames for holding the combs are called "Hoffman brood-frames," and any one of them can be removed and replaced. A set of frames of the same pattern, but shallower, is sometimes used. Any hive containing a set of frames in which there is brood (unhatched bees) is called a brood-chamber. A hive containing a set of frames used for the storage of surplus honey is called a "super." Brood-chambers are generally deep, but the supers may be either deep or shallow. The honey may be removed by cutting the combs from the frames in the supers and storing them in tin cans, or it may be "extracted" from the frames of combs by means of a honey-extractor. The honey so taken is called extracted honey. See EXTRACTING.



Every comb has a series of honey cells on each side, which, when filled with honey, are capped over with a thin film of wax. This capping is sliced off with a sharp-bladed knife made for the purpose, called an "uncapping-knife." The combs, with the cappings removed, are then placed in the baskets, or wire pockets, of a centrifugal honey-extractor. These baskets, fastened in multiples of two or more in a reel, are geared to run at a relatively high rate of speed inside of a metal can. The honey is thrown out by centrifugal force from the side of the comb next to the can. The machine is stopped; the combs are reversed, when the reel is started revolving, throwing the honey out from the other side also. When emptied the combs are put back into the hive and refilled with honey, after which they are again extracted as before. This process may be repeated one or more times during the season, or as long as the honey flow lasts.

Extracted honey can be produced for less money than that in the comb, because the empty combs can be used over and over again, year after year. As the bees consume at least 5 to 10 pounds of honey to make a pound of wax, the extracted honey, or honey separated from the comb, saves making comb each time. As a matter of fact, before the Great War the market price for extracted was but a little more than half that of comb honey.

SECTIONS AND SEPARATORS AS USED IN COMB-HONEY PRODUCTION.

The production of honey in the comb requires a different set of fixtures. Comb honey is produced in little square boxes technically called "sections." These are usually either 4 x 5 x 1⅜ inches wide, or 4¼ square by 1⅞ wide. These sections, four in number, are placed in a sort of frame called a "section-holder." Between each two rows of sections, when placed on the hive, is a wooden separator consisting of a thin piece of veneer wood a little narrower than the section is deep. Sometimes a series of thin slats, fastened together by cross-cleats, are used in place of separators. Technically these are called fences. The function of the separator or fence is to separate the rows of sections from each other. Without them the bees would build the comb in these sections too fat or too lean. So far as possible it is highly important, from the marketing point of view, to have each comb in each section approximately the same weight—something between 12 and 14 ounces. While the sections, including the wood, will hold an even pound when filled entirely full, it is very seldom that the producer of comb honey can get his bees to make his sections run uniformly one pound in weight. The average market permits and expects that comb-honey sections will run slightly less than one pound. See COMB HONEY.

WANT TO GET INTO BEES
NEXT SUMMER? NOW WOULD BE
A FINE TIME TO START
THINKING ABOUT IT, AND
THE ABC AND XYZ OF BEEKEEPING
BEEKEEPING, FROM WHICH
THIS EXCERPT WAS SNATCHED,
IS A CHOICE BOOK ABOUT IT.

The rest of this book could be purchased At No. Country co-op or maybe we could do it cheaper for the people by reprinting more in this form. It would cost less than $1000 to reprint Farmers of 40 centuries.

Swiddening is a style of gardening that usually is applied to tropical rain-forest environments, though I have a feeling the principles of swidden gardening may be applied to many different environments. My knowledge of this subject is founded in the September 1971 issue of Scientific American. The issue is a mind-blower... this research traces the flow of energy through various life-social eco-systems.

To begin a swidden garden, a clearing is cut in the forest, the cuttings are burned or hauled off to be allowed to rot, the logs are used for fencing, garden terraces, or markers, the garden is planted, harvested, and the clearing is abandoned in favor of the returning forest. Often a swidden garden is planted 2 or 3 times before it is abandoned. The young seedling trees are treated as garden plants and after abandonment, they are left to mature.

"Structurally, the swidden garden is similiar to the forest."
The various garden species are not segregated in rows or sections, but are intermingled intricately. As the plants mature, the garden becomes stratified, the plants make maximum use of the ground area and of variations in the vertical dimensions. (Like in New Guinea, where the Tsembaga people practice swiddening today, the topsoil is very thin and the rain is heavy - so it's necessary that the garden be thickly planted to prevent soil erosion. Many gardens are also on slopes which makes the problem more critical. The heavy planting is in mime of the forest.)
Swidden gardeners recognize the importance of the regenerating trees; in fact the young seedlings are referred to as "mother of Gardens" by the Tsembaga in New Guinea. Allowing the young trees to remain and grow (even helping them along) means that much of the grassy stage in the process of forest succession will be eliminated after the garden is finally abandoned. The young seedlings can push their roots deep into the soil where valuable nutrients can be recovered and utilized by the trees, and mobilized for use by gardens of the future. This practice makes it more difficult to weed and work in the garden - therefore the swidden garden is abandoned before the soil is depleted. Swidden gardeners support not only their vegetable gardens, but also the species of the forest upon which they ultimately depend.

When the gardens are mature, a mat of sweet potatoes covers the ground, the taro leaves project above this mat, the hibiscus and sugar cane stand higher still and the bananna's fronds spread over the rest.

"This method makes the best use of a fixed volume, it discourages plant specific insect pests, it allows advantage to be taken of slight variations in garden habitat, it protects the soil, and it achieves a high photosynthetic effeciency"
(It seems like the layout scheme of the swidden garden could be applied by all gardeners to their plots. With the use of compost, earthworms, heavy mulch, and loving care an energy-efficient garden could be put to use.

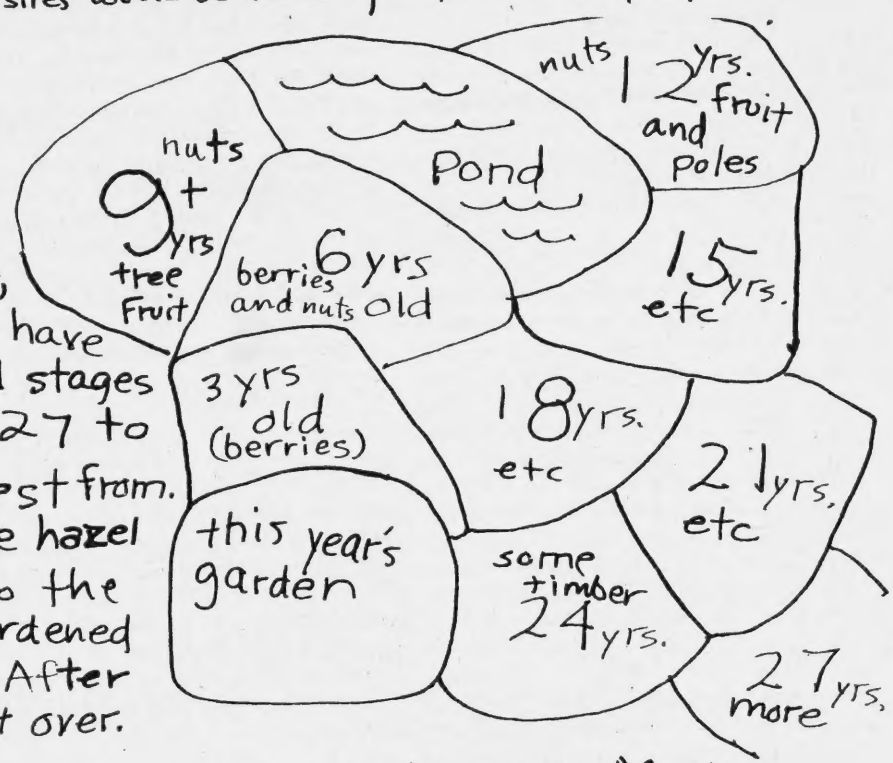
If a person wanted to follow the rules of swiddening completely, she'd have to move the location of the garden when the seedlings were 3 or 4 years old. If the local eco-system in the forest matured in 40 years, a total of 10-13 sites would be necessary... up to 2 acres per person.

NOTE: please do not think of this article as a how-to-do-it. We don't know how to do it, we just read about it in a magazine.

1 of forest

That means: the Figures and plants-to-be used for swiddening in Minnesota are just guesses.

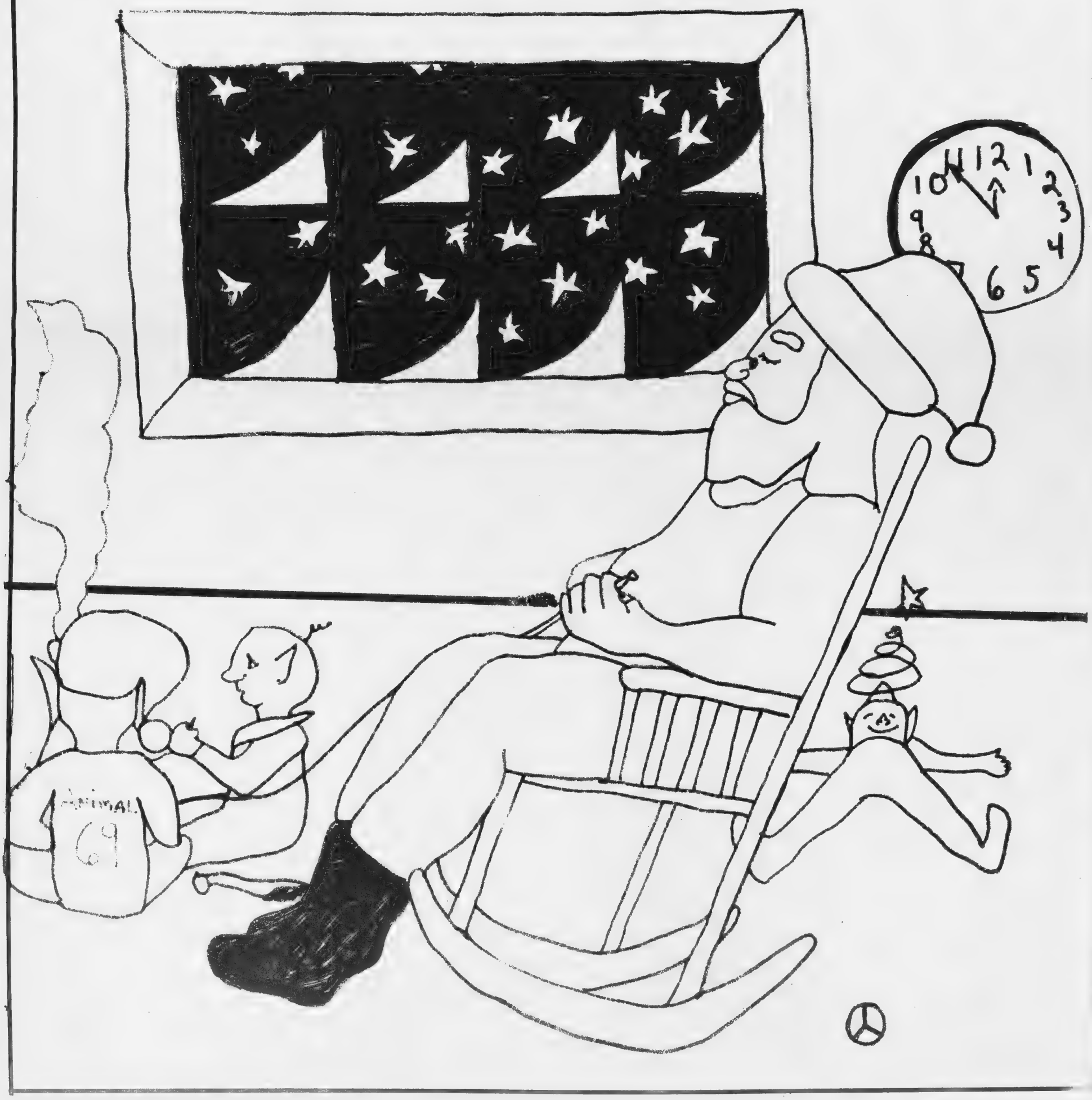
After 27 years of swiddening, you would have all ages and stages from 0 to 27 to harvest from. Want some hazel nuts? Go to the ground you gardened 9 years ago. After 40 yrs, start over.



THE FOLKS WHO FIRST LIVED IN THE MINNESOTA WOODS DID A LOT OF SWIDDENING.

MERRY JUANA CHRISTMAS

AND A HASHISH NEW YEAR



—women

You don't need a rabbit to know which way..."

(Off Our Backs/LNS)-- For most women, getting a pregnancy test is a hassling and mystifying experience. You have to find a doctor or lab or clinic, shell out between $5 and $15, and often have to wait three days for the results.

But we've discovered that anyone can do a reliable pregnancy test with one of the several commercially available pregnancy test kits at a cost of about $1.00 a test.

Hopefully, in the future, low cost individual tests will be developed which will make it possible for any woman to do her own urine pregnancy test at home. Until then, we want to encourage groups of women in high schools, workplaces and communities to learn to do pregnancy tests using one of the kits and let other women who live and work around you know that they can come to you for a reliable low cost pregnancy test.

As far as we know there are two major brands of urine pregnancy tests available in kit form: Gravindex (made by Ortho), and Pregnosticon (made by Organon). There is another test, UCG (distributed by Wampole Labs) which takes two hours to do. The major advantage of the UCG test is that it can detect pregnancy about 10 days earlier than the other two tests.

Since we have been using the Gravindex test, most of what we say pertains specifically to that text. However, all the tests work on the same principle, all come with instructions and all are very easy to learn.

We buy our kits directly from a surgical supply house. In some places you may be hassled; you may, at first, need a friendly doctor or free clinic to help you purchase the kits.

The Gravindex kit contains:

--2small bottles of chemicals; antiserum (a clear solution with a black eyedropper), and antigen (a white solution with a white eyedropper).

--One black slide with two red, squared-off areas, either of which can be used to combine the urine and the chemicals.

--Small disposable wooden sticks to mix the urine and chemicals.

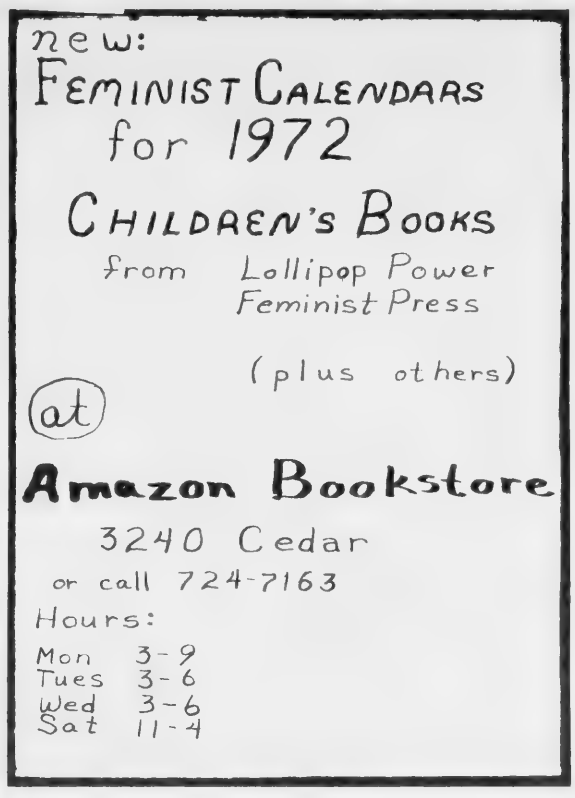
--Disposable plastic tubes (like straws) plus two rubber tops. (You put the rubber top on the plastic tube and use it like an eyedropper to get one drop of urine from the sample.)

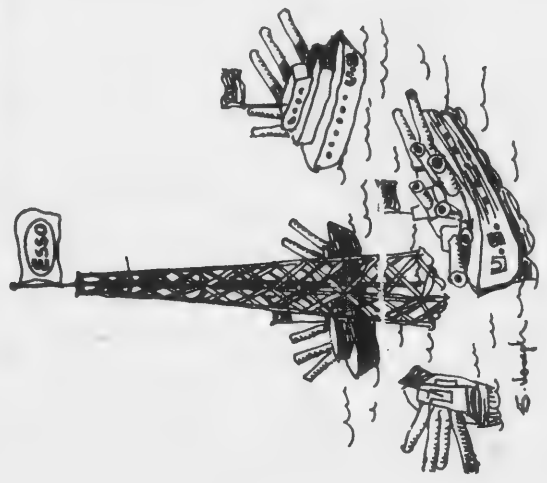
Keep the chemicals refrigerated when not in use. It is important that the chemicals be at room temperature when you do the test. (You can warm them by rubbing the bottles between your hands, or by taking them out of the refrigerator about 15 minutes before using them.)

Disposable plastic cups are good for collecting urine samples. Waxed cups are not good because the wax melts from the warmth of the urine.

Use a morning urine sample for the test. The urine that is passed first thing in the morning is more concen trated; therefore there will be more HCG in it which should lead to clearer test results. If a woman brings a morning sample with her she should refrigerate it during the day if the test won't be done till the afternoon or evening.

You'll need paper towels for drying the slides and lens paper for getting the lint off. (You can rip off lens paper if you know someone who works in a lab -- otherwise get the stuff you use for cleaning eyeglasses.) Don't wash the slides in detergent: you





can clean them well if you let lots of fast running water flow over them. If you use soap you must be very ful to rinse the slide very well because otherwise it will interfere with the chemical reaction.

How to do it --

--Have all your materials set up on a table. Make sure that chemicals and and urine are at room temperature. Put the rubber top on one of the plastic tubes and using it like an eyedropper, take up some urine from the sample and let one drop fall in the middle of one of the red boxes on the slide from a distance of at least one inch (from now on we will call this a free falling drop). The point is not to let the eyedropper or the tube touch the slide. This insures accurate measurement of drops and prevents the fluid on the slide from backing up into the dropper.

--Add one free falling drop of antiserum (black dropper) to the one drop of urine.

--Mix it well with the wooden stick and tilt the slide back and forth (very slowly and gently) for 30 seconds.

--Add two free falling drops of thoroughly shaken antigen (white dropper) and mix it well, spreading it over the entire square.

--Tilt the slide slowly and gently so so that the misture of urine-antigen-antiserum barely moves on the slide.

If the test is negative (if the woman is not pregnant) agglutination will occur within two minutes of the final mixing - usually between 45 seconds and a minute and a half. The solution on the slide gets a definite grainy, sandy texture.

In a positive test, where no agglutination occurs, the solution retains its uniform milky quality. For best results examine the slide under a direct light source -- fluorescent lighting is preferable.

It is often best to use a control to check your results and determine that the chemicals are still active. Compare the test urine (unknown as to whether it is positive or negative) with a known positive or negative urine sample by running the two tests at the same time, side by side on the same slide.

Your accuracy and skill will improve if you always run a known control when a woman comes in for a pregnancy test. You may want a little practice to feel confident about discriminating between positive and negative tests. It helps to spend several practice sessions doing the test with urine that is already known to be positive and negative.

Reliability --

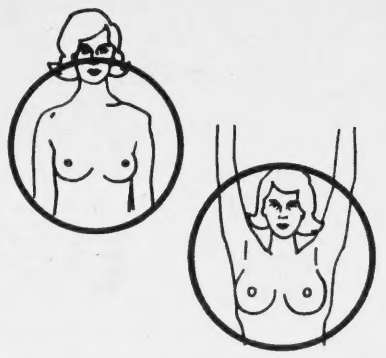
The Gravindex test has a 2--3% failure rate. The innacuracies tend to be with false negatives - that is, the test says negative, when the woman is pregnant, rather than positive when she is not.

Every once in a while we do a test and can't tell if it's negative or positive even when we're sure the chemicals are good and we've run a control. This may be because these are the cases that account for the 2--3% failure rate, or there may be medical conditions that interfere with the test.

We feel it is important for anyone who is providing a health service to explain what they are doing and why, and to be honest about what they don't know.

When we cannot read a test we tell the woman that we cannot tell whether or not she's pregnant, and suggest that she have a pelvic examination and have the test repeated using another test brand.

BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION



1

Sit or stand in front of your mirror, arms relaxed at your sides, and look for any changes in size, shape and contour. Also look for puckering or dimpling of the skin and changes on the surface of the nipples. Gently press each nipple to see if any discharge occurs.

2

Raise both arms over your head, and look for exactly the same things. Note differences since you last examined your breasts.

3

From here on you will be trying to find a lump or thickening. Lie down on your bed, put a pillow or a bath towel under your left shoulder, and your left hand under your head. With the fingers of your right hand held together flat, press gently against the breast with small circular motions to feel the inner, upper portion of your left breast, starting at your breastbone and going outward toward the nipple line. Also feel the area around the nipple.

4

With the same gentle pressure, feel the low inner part of your breast. Incidentally, in this area you will feel a ridge of firm tissue. Don't be alarmed. This is normal.

5

Now bring your left arm down to your side and, still using the flat part of the fingers of your right hand, feel under your left armpit.

6

Use the same gentle pressure to feel the upper, outer portion of your left breast from the nipple line to where your arm is resting.

7

And finally, feel the lower outer portion of your breast, going from the outer part to the nipple.

8

Repeat the entire procedure, as described, on the right breast using the left hand for the examination.

- Your own doctor may want you to use a slightly different method of examination. Ask him to teach you that method.
- Examine your breasts every month, about one week after each menstrual period. Be sure to continue these checkups after your change of life.
- If you find a lump or thickening, leave it alone until you see your doctor. Don't be frightened. Most breast lumps or changes are not cancer, but only your doctor can tell.

it's good for you, kids!

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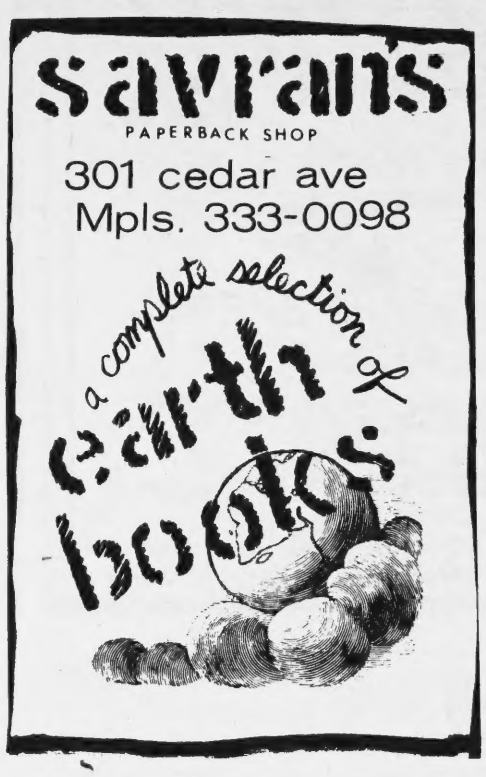

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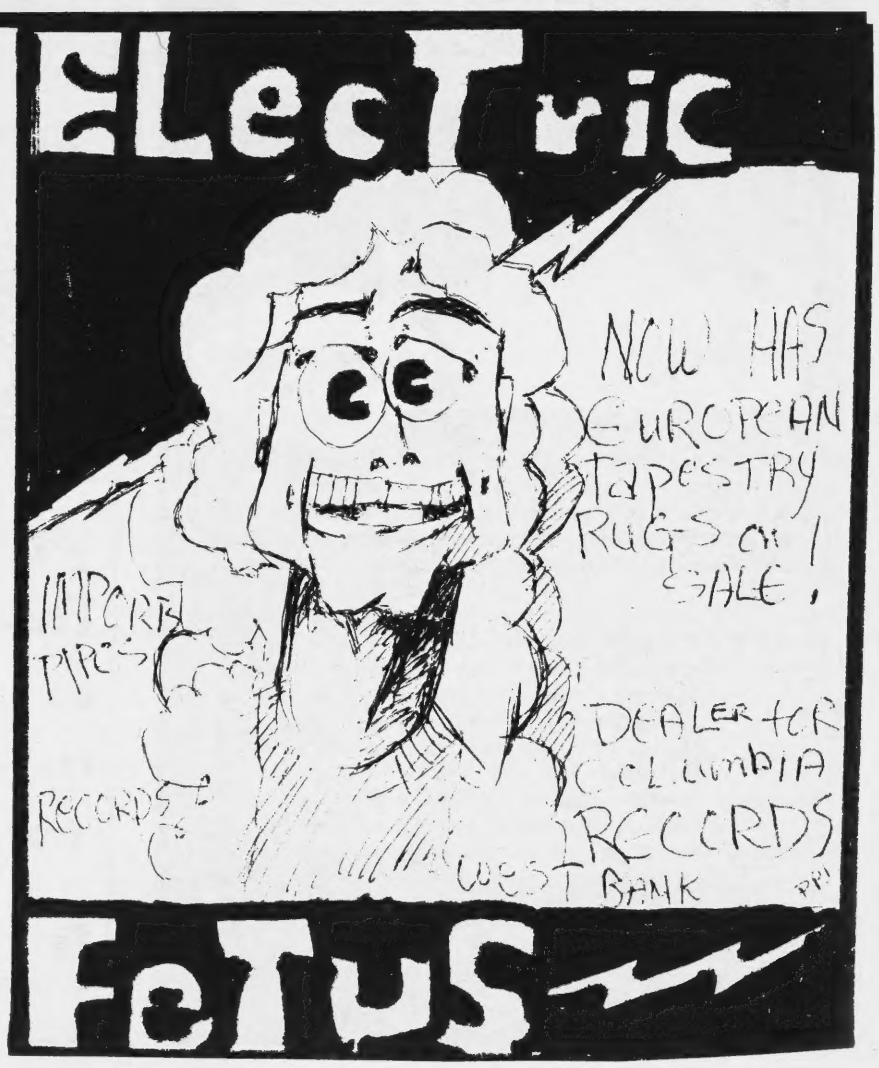


FRIAR'S DINER WITH A BITE

I've never been to the Friar's Dinner Theatre and after last night I don't care. I've found something closer, cheaper, and more fun. It's called Dudley Riggs Brave New Workshop and it shares one of the Seven Corners with such varied company as the Band Box Cafe, 2½ Bar, Theatre in the Round and the rest.

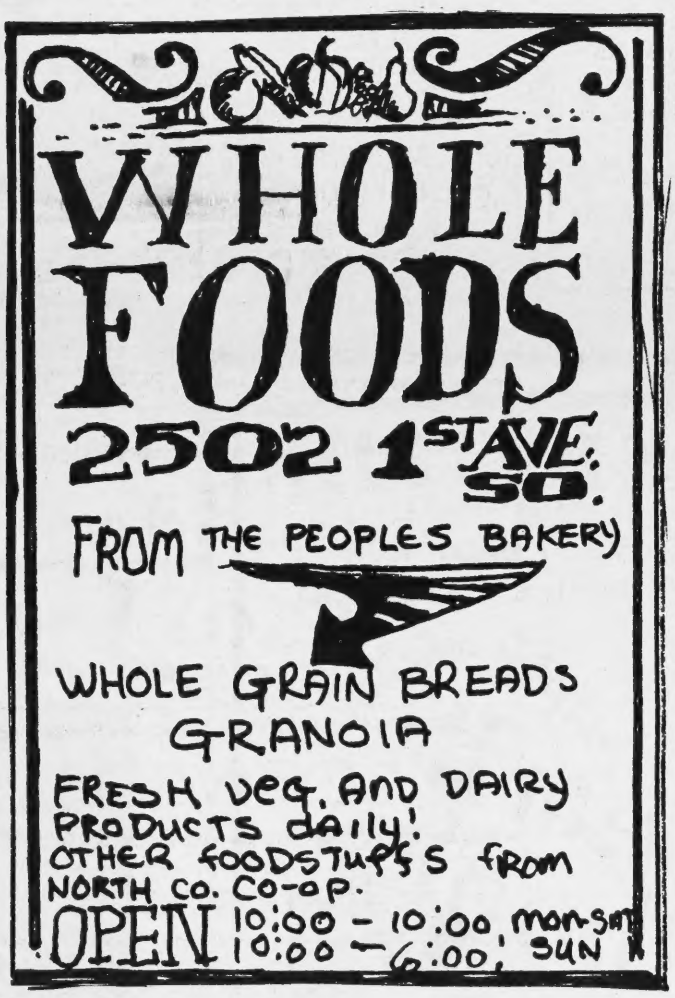
"Brave" and "new" are good words to describe the company's latest revue in its new West Bank home called, "Sigmund Freud's American Dream Machine...and other aberrations", a series of skits too close to American life to be called "dreams", but distant enough to be nervously laughed at. The show begins with five anxiety-tormented patients beseeching a psychiatrist to relieve them of their television commercial nightmares. "Doctor, in my dream I'm floating in the darkness completely naked and suddenly I'm enshrouded by a roll of Charmin bathroom tissue that keeps yelling, 'Squeeze me, squeeze me!" One by y one the analysees tell their nightmares while their hysteria mounts until they form a runaway human-machine obsessed with the knowledge that the promises of Madison Ave. to make them beautiful, clean, and desirable are as empty as they are.

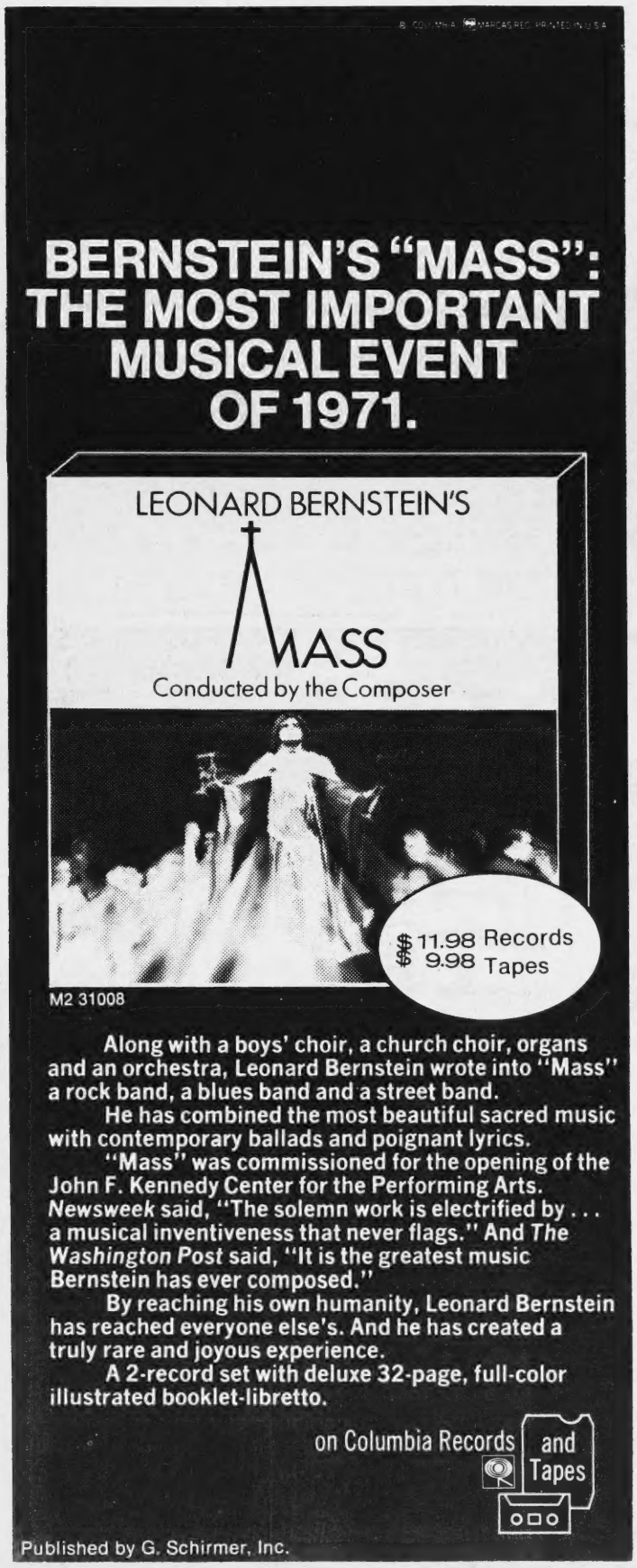
Another skit tells a story, a la the style of Charlie Brown, of little Dicky's climb to the presidency of his grade school class. In order to win his first election, little Dicky scares voters by threatening to give the principal a list of names, given to him by his campaign manager, Joey McCarthy, of schoolkids that play "Doctor" at recess. Dicky wins the election but is soon disenchanted with the figurehead job of vice president and so decides to run for the presidency. Remembering his politics of fear, his contingents decide to dump Tricky Dicky. Dick leaves the scene angry and hurt to ponder his loss and build a strategy for the next election, which he wins by promising kool-aid recesses and his support of the school patrol captain. The whole thing is a very amusing portrait of Richard Nixon as seen by his enemies.

In other skits, a technician spoils live coverage of an Apollo moon mission by coming on the set to fix a hole in the plastic earth balloon; a fisherman swears he'll get Ralph Nader for taking away the simple pleasures of life; a melba toast CO is converted into the tough aggressive leader of a local motorcycle gang in a parody of Hollywood's goon movies --these are all in a nights work for the people at Dudley Rigg's and all in a nights fun for us in the audience.

The pace of the show is quick and alive; the material bright and imaginative. The delivery is on the whole good and in many cases excellent. Where the rough spots come, the performers would do well to have more confidence in the script, even in the face of a small Tuesday night audience.

If a recipe for melancholia is what you're after, or if you're just looking for a few laughs, visit Dudley Rigg's. And if by chance, you're in a "bah humbug" mood and don't enjoy the show, you're certain to enjoy the theatre, where there is plenty of space to stretch out and relax and you can order good food at reasonable prices. The intermission music is even a groove.

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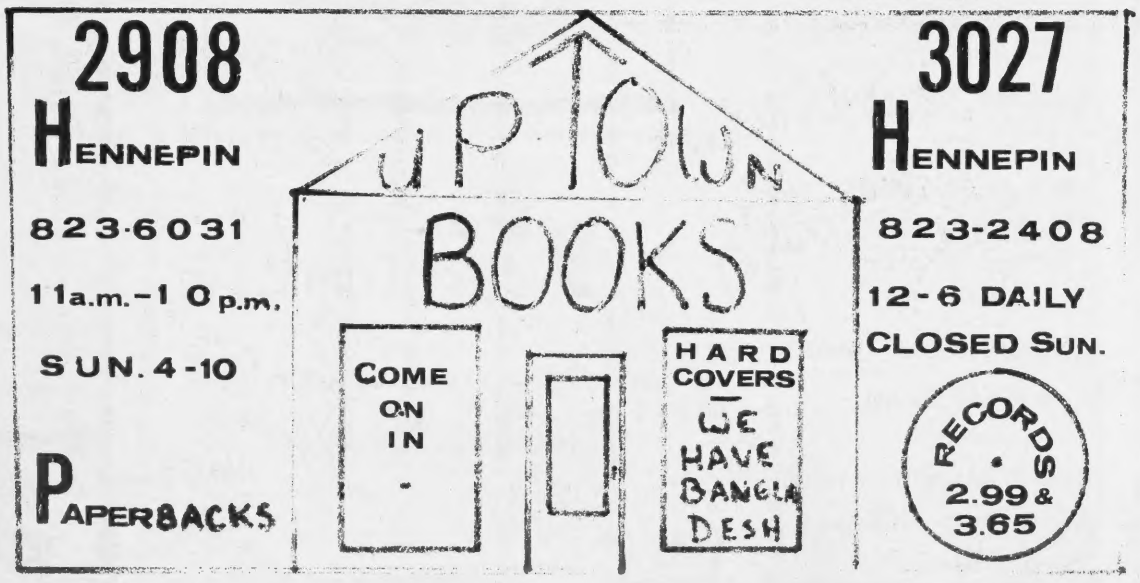

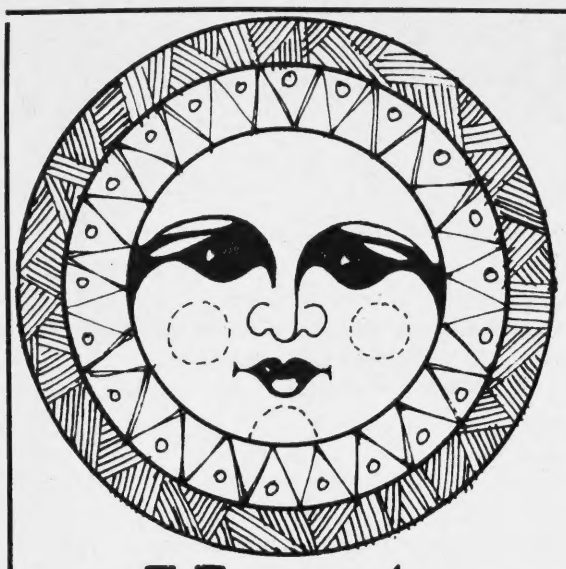

Meet the MET

There were seven in the audience and twelve on the stage. Someone whispered, "Is the theater really dead?" The question almost went unheard as energy from the stage exploded through the old church, rattling the pipes and shaking the walls, that one might think all the power of the Wholly Other had been tapped to shoot life into Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The Minneapolis Ensemble Theater (MET) does not perform plays as much as it creates events. Last month it was Fresh Meat; next it will be Children; but until mid-January Macbeth will command the stage, at eight o'clock, Thursdays through Sundays.

The MET was founded three years ago when the Guthrie tried to turn McKnight fellow Joseph Walsh into a smiling yellow frog. He told them what he thought of their fellowship, and has been giving direction to the MET ever since.

Established as a personal alternative by Walsh, the MET has subsequently become an alternative for Minneapolis actors, actresses and audiences. The only requisite is personal commitment, and rewards are reaped by degree accordingly. The experiment is in the experience. The confrontation is always people with themselves, using space and sound to explore the realities of the present, and to remember things that have been forgotten.

The members of the Ensemble are from New York, New Jersey, DC, Texas, Phillie, Chicago, Iowa, South Dakota, and Brooklyn Center. Few of them have been trained for the theater, all of them defining the art for themselves and themselves in the art. They study together in workshops, where classes are taught in yoga, voice production, mime, gymnastics, movement and volley ball, and where they work with improvisational situations in creating their plays. On Mondays and Wednesdays these sessions are usually open to the public.

When the MET is not perfroming, they encourage outside use of their theater building. While the Theater has sponsored tape-ins, film-ins, poetry-ins, and benefit concerts and parties, musicians, magicians, preachers, teachers, singers, swingers, and medicine shows, all are invited to take advantage of the stage when it is not in use.

Sundry Twin Cities gangs and political machines have attempted to pigeonhole the MET for their own peculiar causes, but the Theater's politics have totally defied definition. This is partly because its members hold diverse political opinions, from the poetically peaceful to one who claims to be a sometimes assassin. It is also due to a commitment to theater as an art form demanding all energies, while believing that revolutionaries make revolution before putting on plays (albeit revolution is excellent theater).

The strength and foundation of the MET is ultimately in the life styles of its members. All live in Minneapolis by choice, living as simply as possible, and devoting thirty to fifty hours a week to the building of their art. Their personalities and outside interests differ as much as can possibly be imagined, but there is an allusive quality they share that allows them to come together, complementing each other, making the total Ensemble worth more than the sum of its individual members. There is an energy field that links each member with the others, as in a family. It is relatively easy for new members to enter into this field and use its power (audiences do it all the time), but self-seeking actors, actresses, directors, and playwrights who have sought to exploit the talents of the MET have found themselves organically rejected as foreign tissues are from a living organism.

The result is that all that emanates from the MET comes from within it, and all things imposed upon it quickly die. The plays are agreed upon by the actors and actresses, as is the direction and method of working. Sometimes the plays are selected from scripts, as with Macbeth and the soon to be produced Murder in a Cathedral; sometimes they are a combination of script and workshop discoveries, as with Fresh Meat and Children.

So why were there only seven in the audience? Partly because it was Thursday night; partly because the Minneapolis Ensemble Theater is still very young; partly because its publicity and reputation are almost exclusively by mouth. The largest audiences come on Sunday nights when admission is by donation. While spare change is the most common donation, bread, wine, candles, quilts, and other good cheer are also accepted.

Of particular interest to the MET at the moment are wrestling mats. What for? For Children, of course, and Murder in a Cathedral, and also for fun.

It has been learned that the MET is presently learning how to fly. The theater isn't dead; it's just moving to different levels.

---by Keith

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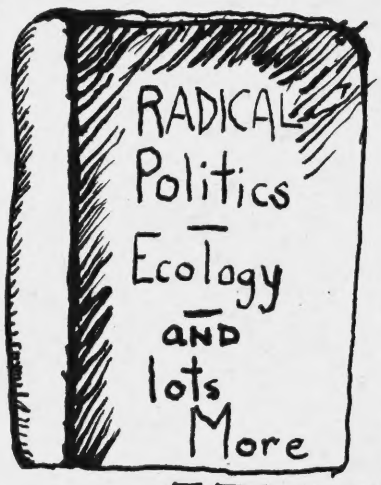

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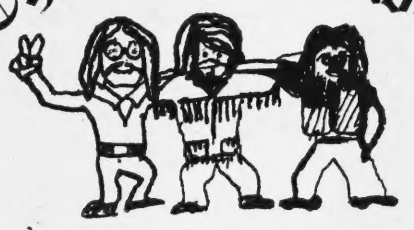

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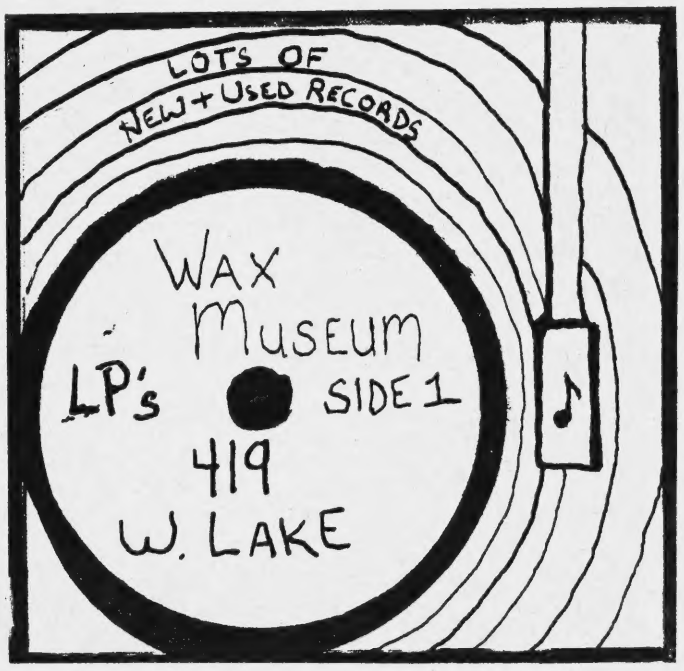

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GUILD of PERFORMING ARTS 504 Cedar
CEDAR THEATRE 416 Cedar Ave.
BRAVE NEW WORKSHOP 2605 Hennepin So.
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THEATRE in the ROUND 245 Cedar Ave.
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ELEM FILM SOC. 1661 Grand Av, St. Paul
WALKER ART CENTER Vineland Pl.
INSTITUTE of ART 201 E. 24th St.

calendar of public events

4 4 5 5 6 6

11 11 12 12 13 13

FRIDAY 24

"THE PICKWICK PAPERS", film based on Dicken's novel - Piper Film, 8, 10pm, & midnight. $1

SATURDAY Christmas

KEN SCHAFFER, Extemp, 9pm, 75¢

THE COMPANY OF THE UNICORN – puppet theatre with songs, story, dance & mime – Brave New Workshop Also, 8 & 10pm, $2.75

"THE PICKWICK PAPERS", see Friday.

SUNDAY 26

"NANOOK OF THE NORTH" – Bell Museum of Natural History, 2:30 & 3:30pm, FREE

"SLEEPING BEAUTY" – done in a style combining traditional Japanese Kulaki Theater and Victorian English style – Childrens Theatre, Institute of Art, 2pm, $2.50

HARPSICHORD CONCERT – Institute of Art Gallery, 2pm, FREE

"ALICE in WONDERLAND", the original film with Gary Cooper, Cary Grant, et. al. Walker Art, 2:30pm, $1, under 15 free.

"AN EVENING WITH LEO KOTTKE" -- Guthrie Theatre, 8pm, $3.50

WHOLE EARTH RAINBOW BAND – jazz at the Extemp, 9pm, 75¢

EVERGREEN – rock music, New Riverside Cafe, 9pm, 75¢

"THE ROSTOPOV PUPPET THEATRE", vaudeville-variety show for children – Brave New Workshop, 2pm, $2.75

"THE PICKWICK PAPERS" – 7:30 & 9:30pm, see Friday.

MONDAY 27

"THE HUNTING of the SNARK", musical play based on a Lewis Carroll poem, Walker Auditorium, 1 & 3:pm, $2.50, $1.50.

LE MORT du CINEMA – films – New Riverside Cafe, 9pm.

THE ROSTOPOV PUPPET THEATRE, vaudeville-variety – Brave New Workshop, 11am, $2, children, $1

TUESDAY 28

"THE HUNTING of the SNARK", see Mon.

OPEN STAGE, New Riverside, 9pm, donation night.

"SIGMUND FREUD'S AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE" – satiric revue by Brave New Workshop Also – 8pm, $2.75

THE ROSTOPOV PUPPET THEATRE see Monday.

"THE DAY THE MUZAK STOPPED" – Brave New Workshop examines what happens on that portentous day – 8pm. $2.75

WEDNESDAY 29

'SLEEPING BEAUTY", 11am & 2pm, see Sunday.

"THE HUNTING of the SNARK", see Mon.

DAVE HANEY – Extemp, 9pm, 50¢

MARK NAFTALIN at the New Riverside Cafe, 9pm, $1.50

"AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE" – see Tuesday.

"THE DAY the MUZAK STOPPED", see Tuesday.

'ROSTOPOV PUPPET THEATRE", see Monday.

THURSDAY 30

"MACBETH" – by Wm. Shakespeare, great sound, set and movement (and words, also), Mpls. Ensemble Theatre, 8pm, $2.75, $2.

"SLEEPING BEAUTY", see Sun. 11am & 2pm.

THE HUNTING of the SNARK", see Mon.

STEVE BRAINARD, Extempore, 9pm, 50¢

MARK NAFTALIN – New Riverside, 9pm, $1.50

"AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE...", see Tuesday.

'ROSTOPOV' – see Monday.

"THE DAY THE MUZAK STOPPED" – see Tuesday for details.

FRIDAY 31

"THE DAY the MUZAK STOPPED", 8 & 10pm, see Tuesday.

MARAJUANA FESTIVAL – 1940's educational movies on the evils of MARIJUANA, and other shorts – Piper, 8, 10pm, & midnight, $1

'MACBETH" – see Thursday for details.

WATER WHISTLE: MAX NEUHAUS, an underwater concert – bathing suits required. Midway YMCA swimming pool, St. Paul. 8pm –2am, $2

"THE HUNTING of the SNARK", see Mon.

US PIPE "music to watch the end of the year by", Extempore, 9pm, 75¢

WHOLE EARTH RAINBOW BAND – pleasant jazzy music – Riverside, 9pm, $1

POETRY READING sponsored by North Stone Review, Extemp, 8pm, 75¢.

"AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE...", see Tuesday, 8 & 10pm.

ROSTOPOV PUPPET, See Monday.

SATURDAY Jan 1

"MACBETH" see Thursday for details.

GARY HEIL & STEVE KLATT – folk duo at the New Riverside, 9pm, $1

"AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE" – see Tuesday, 8, 10pm, and midnight.

"THE DAY the MUZAK STOPPED", 8, 10pm, & midnight, see Tuesday

MARAJUANA FESTIVAL – see Friday.

SUNDAY 2

"MACBETH", see Friday, donation night tonight.

"SLEEPING BEAUTY", see last Sunday.

BIG TED'S FRIENDS! New Riverside Cafe, 9pm, 75¢.

"AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE", see Tues.

ROSTOPOV PUPPETS, see last Sunday.

'THE DAY the MUZAK STOPPED", see Tuesday.

MARAJUANA FESTIVAL – 7:30 & 9:30pm, tonight, see Friday.

art exhibitions

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS THROUGH FIVE CENTURIES – Wilson Library Gallery. U of M. through December.

Minneapolis Institute of Art 5&3 THE CHRISTMAS STORY, through January 16. MARK TOBEY GRAPHICS. through January 9. LOANS FROM THE NORTON SIMON FOUNDATION.

Walker Art Center BURGOYNE DILLER PAINTINGS. SCULPTURES. DRAWINGS through Jan. 16. ABSTRACT DESIGN IN AMERICAN QUILTS 1820 1920 through February 6.

In 1962, a college professor told his freshman journalism class at Marquette University that, if they had any ideas about changing the world, they had better get them out of their heads, if they wanted to be in the journalism field, because "THE PURPOSE OF A NEWSPAPER IS TO MAKE MONEY!!!"
For some strange reason, he then began to teach his journalism course.
At times, however, he did strongly urge us to be fearless in writing the truth.
Well, that's nice. Frank Moreaty

bulletin board

critters

FREE PUPPIES, really beautiful, mostly males. Willie: 824-0255

LOST DOG: BLACK MALE COLLIE lab pup, Q
lab pup, 12 wks. old, white mark, chest; tail, paws, and face. Last in vicinity of Bloomington and 38th St. 729-4344

FREE KITTENS TO THE RIGHT sort of people: they are at that stage in which they recognize people... like to play purr a lot. These kitties. have been fed as organically as possible, at any rate have had no "cat food". Very healthy. Shiny coats. 827-4956

6 MONTH OLD BLACK KITTEN. Very playful and box trained. Call Eleanor 825-0353

LOST: AIREDALE TERRIER-PHOEBE 10 month old female, orange head and legs, and black body, soft curly fur, 23 inches high at shoulder. Any knowledge, PLEASE contact the WHALE 338-0437 !! --Naomi

LOST: FEMALE COLLIE MIX, about 10 months old, Grand ave and Lake st. 'Gonesh" – she must have medication for distemper. Call Roann at 825-3651

community

OAK GROVE NURSING HOME at 131 Oak Grove (around 15th and Nicollet) is the home for many older people, a lot of them on welfare, and not many of them get visitors. So they would like some people to go out there and visit. People with skills that could entertain them, such as singing, piano playing; or with crafts to show them would be particularly nice. Contact Pat, noon-4 on Wednesdays or Fridays at 333-5650.

FRANKLIN CO-OP POT-LUCK on Tuesday at 7 PM At store building (26th & Bloomington. Old Kennedy Drug.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED to help sell: Redemable food coupons for the Franklin Neighborhoos (26th & Bloomington) Food Coop. Call 721 2218 (talk to any one), or 336 1805 (Jim or Tennessee). Your help is needed. Shares can also be purchased by calling these numbers. Or come by the store.

shelter

WAYZATA COUPLE want a woman to live with them in a totally sharing environment. 471 7068. Speak to anyone who answrrs.

ARTIST'S STUDIO for rent. Cheap. – Call Gibby – 824 3907.

NEED approximately 20–30 room house rent free. to be used as alternative half-way house and hospitality house for ex-prisoners and families and friends of prisoners. If interested, contact Minnesota Connections at 339 8511. We will take care of maintenance and everything else. Need by Dec. 15th.

trade

PEOPLE's COMPANY BAKERY needs washer and dryer CHEAP. Any offers or suggestions would be helpful. 721-7205

FREE to anyone in need: 37" wide stove (with oven) gas. 827 4956.

HI! Greetings from China Books & Periodicals in San Francisco (at 2929 24 St., Ca. 94110). This fall's a good time to know more about China–and Vietnam. We handle about everything that's good for information and decoration: books, magazines, badges, posters–Mao's Quotations at 35¢ and Ho's Prison Diary at $1.25, and 1000 other titles. Generous discounts on quantity orders. Free catalog. Gung Ho!

Get Marxist-Leninist books from China today. We sell the works of Marx, Lenin, and Mao at the lowest prices in the U.S Quotations From Chairman Mao; 20¢ and 30¢, On Protracted War; 20¢, Selected Military Writings; 50¢. On People's War; 10¢, Four Essays on Philosophy; 25¢, State and Revolution; 25¢, Communist Manifesto; 20¢, and more; over 100 titles. Orders and free catalogue from:
RED STAR
P.O. Box 171
Stillwater, Minnesota 55082

transport

1950 Nash, runs good, looks good. $100. Call 781 4337, or see at 2622 Madison St. N.E.

NEED RIDE to Washington D.C. about the end of January or early February. Call 333 3717 or 333 8471 and leave a message for Scott.

100 FLOWERS really needs a truck or car desperately. Pleez try and help us out. Call us at 333 3717 or 333 8471 after 12:00pm, M.–S.

messages

LEAD GUITARIST/COMPOSER needs rythm guitar (accoustic), bass guitar, drums, and voices to form gentle, loving FOLK/ROCK BAND playing music. Anybody interested in making fine music phone Colin at 335 2540 anytime.

75 YEARS IN PRISON!
Have been sentenced to 75 years in prison for a crime I did not committ. Desperately need help to appeal. Any and all donations will be appreciated. I will answer all inquires. Thank You,
Tommy Marshburn
500 Commerce
Dallas, Texas 75202

LAURA from Bellingham, and Richland, Wash., wishes to Martin, who picked apples in Peshastin and was on the train from Seattle to Minneapolis on Dec. 5 (SundayL, peace and happiness forever... if you ever get to Bellingham in the great Northwest, contact me c/o the Northwest Passage, Box 105 S. Bellingham Sta., Bellingham, Wash. and "Pick up the pieces"....country music and company kind of makes it on a Sunday afternoon. Thank

Merry Christmas !!!

No. Regional Branch
1315 Lowry Ave N.
Mpls. MN 55411

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